The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 35.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

INTER-STATE

Industrial Exposition

OF CHICAGO.

Grand Formal Opening

ON

Thursday Evening, Sept. 25, 1873.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to announce the completion of all preparatory arrangements for the First Annual Exhibition of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

The building, which is the largest and best structure of its class on this continent, has been finished with the greatest care in all details, and the entries now made and mostly placed give undoubted assurance that, in variety, magnitude, interest, and value, the Exhibition itself will far excel any heretofore held in the new world.

The formal opening will take place in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME:

POTTER PALMER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

MUSIC--National Airs.

Chicago Exposition Grand March, composed for the occasion by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman.

Address and delivery of the Building to the Board of Directors by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, N. S. Bouton, Esq.

Response and acceptance on behalf of the Board of Directors by Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Vice-President.

MUSIC--Festival Overture, by Prof. Hoffman.

Addresses of Welcome by Hon. L. L. Bond, Mayor of Chicago, and His Excellency, John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois.

MUSIC--Potpourri from Martha--Flotow.

Address by Hon. John A. Logan, United States Senator.

MUSIC--National Potpourri--Heinicke.

Address by Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, United States Senator.

MUSIC--Galop Welcome--Faust.

VAAS & HOFFMAN'S BAND,

Composed of Forty Pieces, and conducted by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman, will furnish the Music for the Opening, and Daily during the Exposition.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION FOR THE OPENING.

ADULTS.....50 Cents
CHILDREN.....25 Cents

Entrance on Michigan-av., fronting on Adams-st. Exits, Michigan-av., near Monroe and Jackson-sts. Doors open at 7.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO, Sept. 23.

Stockholders failing to receive tickets to the "opening" by mail, will be supplied on application at the Secretary's office.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Eastern Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

TRUSSES.

Rupture.

The evil effects of misfitting trusses are seen every day. The long experience of Marsh & Bowles, 163 East Washington-st., enables them to guarantee ease, comfort, and cures with every instrument they fit, making also a specialty in bow legs, club feet, spinal curvature, weak ankles, &c. They claim to excel all others in this branch. Importers and manufacturers of elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, shoulder-braces, crutches, &c.

☞ A competent female to wait upon ladies.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Rixon & Schwarz, retail hardware dealers, at 593 Milwaukee-av., in the City of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Charles Rixon only is authorized to collect the outstanding accounts, and will pay all liabilities of said firm.

Chicago, Sept. 24, 1873. JULES SCHWARZ, CHAS. RIXON.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore known as D. S. Whittenhall & Co., consisting of D. S. Whittenhall, W. C. Vanderburgh, and John Hoff, in this day dissolved, and all accounts with and against said firm must be settled by D. S. WHITTENHALL, 6 State-st.

Chicago, Sept. 23, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between the undersigned and D. S. WHITTENHALL has been dissolved. The firm of John T. Jordan & Co., Oyster Dealers, Baltimore, Md., will hereafter be represented in Chicago by

HOFF & VANDENBERG.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 9 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Pentwater, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, two don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Manitowoc.

REAL ESTATE.

45 NORTH SIDE CITY LOTS

Fronting on Clybourn, Hawthorn, and Racine-avs., Sophia, Lewis, and Herndon-sts.,

ABOUT EIGHT BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN PARK,

AT AUCTION,

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

ON MONDAY, OCT. 6, 1873, AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

ON THE GROUND.

These lots are desirably located in the fine nursery grove, only two miles from the business centre, and close to the Chicago and Clybourn-av. horse-cars. The ground is high and dry, soil rich, good sidewalks, water, etc. Lots 25 feet front by 125 and 135 feet deep to wide alleys.

THE TITLE is perfect. An abstract will be furnished to each purchaser.

TERMS: Only $20 cash on day of sale, $150 in 30 days, balance very easy. A great portion of it can remain on long time, at only 6 per cent interest.

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure a safe investment at your own price, as the sale is positively without reserve.

☞ For the accommodation of the working classes, the proprietor will be at No. 615 Clybourn-av. on Sunday, to show the property.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

NORTH EVANSTON.

Beautiful Grove Lots 50 feet by 190 feet, for $600 and $800, on Monthly or Annual Payments. These Lots are located convenient to Depot, School, Stores, and Church, and are a safe and well paying investment.

SAMUEL POLKEY,
144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.

264 feet on South Park Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., 264 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

Given Away!

100 LOTS, 25x125 feet, in a beautiful suburban village. Commutation fare, 13½c. We charge only for Deeds, Abstracts, and improvement of streets. Tickets furnished to view this property. C. A. PHILLIPS,
134 LaSalle-st., basement.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION

TO THE

EXPOSITION.

The following will be the regulations in regard to admission to the Exposition. Tickets will be issued as follows:

EXHIBITORS' TICKETS,

Admitting an exhibitor only, at any time during exhibition hours, and positively not transferable, $10.

SEASON COMMUTATION TICKETS,

Good for thirty admissions, $10.

SINGLE TICKETS,

Admitting the holder to the Building, with privilege of remaining through the day and evening, except as hereinafter specified, adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

SINGLE TICKETS FOR SATURDAYS

Admitting the holder to the Building, with privilege of remaining through the day and evening, except as specified below, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

EMPLOYES' TICKETS,

Registered and not transferable, and good for forty admissions, may be purchased by Exhibitors only, for the exclusive use of persons in their employ in the Building, on written application to the Chairman of Executive Committee, $4.

Every Exhibitor's and Employe's Ticket will be registered by number and the name of purchaser, and if presented by any other person will be forfeited.

When Special Entertainments for evenings are to be given, the Building may be closed at 5 o'clock p. m., and the price of admission for the ensuing evening increased.

Tickets will be on sale at the Ticket Offices, on Michigan-av. near the foot of Jackson and Monroe-sts., and at the Adams-st. entrance. Exhibitors' and Season Commutation Tickets will also be sold at the Treasurer's Office in the Building.

The entrance to the Building for Visitors and Exhibitors is at Adams-st. only. Exits at either end of the Building. Carriage exit at South end only.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

Packers and Brewers wanting large quantities of Ice for the remainder of the season, can make contracts at low figures by calling at JAS. P. SMITH & CO.'S,
161 LaSalle-st.

JUST RECEIVED

BY Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid,

Another large invoice of Perry's justly celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion, and Comedone and Pimple Remedy. These goods are reliable.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE

AT FACTORY PRICES.

J. J. M'GRATH,

174 & 176 State-st.

FOR SALE.

A. W. FABER'S ☆ EAGLE Lead Pencils,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 105 Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

ESTABLISHED 1858. INCORPORATED 1864.

THE DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES.

WEST SIDE EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Nos. 284 and 286 Milwaukee-av.

NORTH SIDE EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

The character of these Colleges is that of a thorough and practical training School for Boys and Girls of all ages. Each includes a closely graded Primary Department, Grammar Department and High School. The Faculty consists of eighteen experienced Professors and Assistant Teachers, and everything, as regards furnishing, internal arrangements, discipline, &c., is in accordance with the most approved modern custom.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Located at Bentley's Opera House, No. 162 East Randolph-st., is under the immediate charge of the President, assisted by practical business men. The thousands of graduates of this institution are referred to concerning its efficiency and merits. The classes are very numerous. Evening Session commences October 1. For particulars of either of the three Colleges apply at the Main Office, Bentley's Opera House.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

99 State-st.,

COR. WASHINGTON,

Invite attention to a very rich stock of

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Solid Silver,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

&c., &c.,

Of the Choicest Designs and Best Quality, which they will at all times be pleased to show.

FINANCIAL.

J. D. EASTER, Prest. F. G. WELCH, Vice Prest.
H. V. SMITH, Cashier.

The Garden City Savings Bank,

CAPITAL, $100,000.

No. 78 South Halsted-st., near Madison-st,

TO THE

WEST SIDE BUSINESS MEN.

THE GARDEN CITY SAVINGS BANK Is prepared to transact a General Banking Business.

Interest allowed on Deposits in Savings Department.

Collections made on all available points, and proceeds credited on day of payment at CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Gold, Silver, and Canada Currency bought and sold.

Office Hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Mondays and Saturdays until 8 p. m.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., until further notice, will sell first-class Chicago Real Estate at the lowest market prices, or Houses and Lots and Unimproved Lots at Washington Heights, and take the cash payments in books and checks on any of the Chicago Savings Banks whose doors are not closed. There is no better or safer investment than Chicago Real Estate.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
No. 120 LaSalle-st.

FRANKLIN BANK

Checks on this Bank taken at par, on any sales of Real Estate made by us.

NICHOLS & FITCH,
146 Dearborn-st.

THE DIME SAVINGS BANK,

For the next 60 days, will allow to any person desiring it, the privilege of opening a temporary savings account, so that small sums may be put in for safe keeping, and without interest, or withdrawn at any time without notice. The usual business transacted. No commercial accounts allowed.

W. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canadas, and publish the names of those who don't pay. Semi-annual report now ready for delivery to subscribers. FRASER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

Money to Loan

On first-class Chicago property, at 9 and 10 per cent. Will buy first lien purchase money notes.

J. D. HARVEY,
174 LaSalle-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted.

The advertiser, who has had several years' experience in all departments of the banking business, and is a first-class bookkeeper and accountant, desires a situation in some bank or mercantile house in this city. The highest references furnished. Address D 67, Tribune office.

WANTED.

An old-established Life Insurance Company will pay a moderate salary to one or two men of unexceptionable character to solicit business in this city. Address SOLICITOR, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS AT COST,

To Close Business. 112 Fifth-av.

THE PANIC SUBSIDING.

An Improved Feeling Everywhere--No Bank Failures in New York.

Suspension of the Firm of Howes & Macy.

No Probability that Clews & Co. Will Resume.

The Union Trust Company Will Pay in Full.

New York Banks Resolve to Sustain Each Other.

The New York Stock Exchange Propose to Resume Business.

Grain and Provision Markets Stagnant.

Dry Goods and General Trade Not Affected.

Encouraging Reports from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Hartford, St. Louis, Etc.

Northern Pacific Railroad Affairs.

Local Feeling Much Improved.

A Bad Outlook for Unfinished Railroads.

Expected Discharge of Employes.

NEW YORK,

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MORNING HOURS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—8:10 p. m.—The depression which settled down on the city last evening continued this morning at the opening of business. It was generally recognized that the depression was unwarranted, and that the excitement consequent on the failure of so prominent a house as that of Henry Clews & Co. had caused the actual disasters to be exaggerated and augmented, and the panic unnecessarily superficial; and panic-stricken thinkers had gone to bed demoralized, while substantial and conservative financiers had retired serious and a little apprehensive, but still strong in the belief that the panic was practically ended, and that the banks could sustain themselves. Both parties rose in the same humor, and, with the same impulse guiding both, they crowded into Wall street at an early hour this morning,—the first, excited and noisy; the second, serious and disposed to be gruff.

THE CROWD ON THE STREET

was not so large as on previous days, but it was more impressive. In front of the Stock Exchange, in Broad street, there was gathered, earliest of all, a large group of brokers, who discussed the probabilities of a re-opening of the Exchange. For a time they blockaded the street, and their noisy discussion on the advisability of opening the Exchange so disturbed the peace, that the police, apprehensive of a tumult, caused large trucks to be repeatedly driven through the street, in order to disperse the crowd. This plan, however, proved futile. As soon as the wagons had passed, the gaps which they had made in the crowd rapidly closed up, and the noise, confusion, and discussion continued unabated. Finally, when it was announced that

THE STOCK EXCHANGE WOULD NOT OPEN

during the day, this group of regular brokers gave way to an equally large gathering of operators, who by their loud vociferation and gesticulations, made the street more hideous than their predecessors had done. On the sidewalks were thousands of men who cared nothing for the Stock Board or for stock speculations, but who were anxious about their bank balances, and who dreaded to learn—what they expected every moment to hear—that their private banks had succumbed to that pressure which has ruined only private bankers or rotten banks. The following is a list of correspondents of the suspended firm of

HOWES & MACY

in the various Western States:

Illinois—Allen & Pinero, Grafton; Bailey Thomas Camp Point; Burgesser & Crane, Clayton; Crane, Manson & Co., Waverly; Ferris Brothers, Princeton; A. A. Glen, Mount Sterling; Heaton, DuBois & Chesnut, Virden; Henderson Loan and Real Estate Company, Carlinville; Jenkins, Dunn & Co., Minonk; G. F. Lawrence, Pana; Mayfield & Co., Lincoln; Mayfield & Co., Metropolis; Price & Eilesbonn, Mendota; William Shepard & Co., Jerseyville; Wheeler & Allenreid, Cambridge.

Indiana—Jesse Arnold & Co., North Manchester; Culbertson, Brown & Co., New Albany; F. K. Foust & Co., Columbia City; Indianapolis Insurance Company, Indianapolis; H. Moyer & Co., Kendallville.

Iowa—J. W. Dobbins, State Centre; Isaac Ganmoe, Fort Dodge; Matthew & Son, Rockford; Stacy & Walworth, Anamosa; Trees Brothers, Vinton; Wilson Van Saun & Co., Cedar Falls.

Michigan—Bowen & McGowan, Coldwater; Gillett, Orrin, Farms; A. Ives & Son, Detroit; Lee & Goddell, Saranac; George L. Maltz & Co., Alpena; J. Rogers, Decatur; T. F. Sheldon & Co., East Saginaw; T. F. Sheldon & Co., Kalamazoo; M. L. Stewart, Owasso; Wetmore & Co., Concord; Wheeler & Co., Corunna.

Missouri—J. D. Briggs, Warsaw; Clinton County Savings Association, Plattsburg; J. S. Starling & Son, Lebanon.

Ohio—Barber & Merrill, Wauseon; Charles Bossel, New Bremen; C. B. Boseman & Co., McConnellsville; City Bank, Canton; Commercial Banking Company, Alliance; C. K. Eaton, Dresden; Freeman & Hunt, Warren; Greener & Co., Salem; E. R. Hale & Co., Cleveland; T. J. McLain & Son, Warren; Ramsey & Teeple, Delta; Reed & Beverstock, Bowling Green; C. H. Rice & Co., Ottawa; Stark County Bank, Canton; Stibbs, Hanna & Co., Wooster.

The first startling event of the morning was the announcement that Howes & Macy, probably as strong a firm of private bankers as there is in the city, had declined to open their doors. Instantly it was interpreted as a failure. It was hours before it became understood that these bankers had taken this step solely as a precautionary measure, believing that, in the excited state of the market and general inability to realize on a portion of their [illegible] of securities, they must eventually [illegible] greenbacks. There had been on Tuesday an [illegible] a panicky run on this house, consequent on [illegible] that it is in the same building with Clews & [illegible] who had just failed. Of course, the suspension to-[illegible]d

A VERY DEPRESSING EFFECT,

but it was nothing like that which ensued [illegible]day on the closing of Clews & Co. It started a run on Vermilye & Co., renewed that on George Opdyke & Co., and there was a show of depositors clamorous for their money at the windows of Belmont & Co., but none of these houses showed the slightest indications of weakness. Howes & Macy's failure, if, indeed, it may be called so, is not looked upon as serious. The chief fear is that the temporary suspension will affect the Company's correspondents in other cities, and so help to keep up the excitement which all are anxious to allay.

Upon the heels of this suspension came the news that Clews & Co. had swamped their

LONDON HOUSE OF CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.

The over-drafts on the London house are estimated at $1,200,000, or about the amount which Clews & Co. paid out previous to their suspension. The information to-day leads to the supposition that Clews & Co.'s failure is complete,—certainly as complete as that of Jay Cooke & Co. Howes & Macy may resume shortly, when matters are quieted down, but few hope for such good luck for Clews & Co. Southern securities and railway bonds have finally been their ruin. These two events are really the only disastrous ones of the day and yet the actions by the

STOCK-BROKERS AND BANK-PRESIDENTS

are misconstrued by the general public, and help to increase, for the time being, the general depression. In the first place, a number of owners of various stocks which could not be hypothecated were forced to place them in the hands of auctioneers at the Real Estate Exchange, and they were sold to the highest bidder, a procedure unknown heretofore in New York finances. It was looked upon at first as an indication of the worthlessness of securities. But it was soon found that stocks sold at excellent prices, and brought their current value on the street. It was also seen that the buyers were fortunate men, with plenty of greenbacks to invest, who were

LOADING UP WITH STOCKS

at the present low rates, with the design of taking them out of the market entirely. As, of course, they left their greenbacks in the market, this unusual process of selling stocks was practically a relief. Yet it served to excite and depress the less observing and logical. Sales on the street, which began immediately on the announcement that the Stock-Exchange would not open, were at fair rates, compared with those that ruled at the close on Saturday last, so that, altogether, there is reason to be encouraged rather than depressed by these sales.

THE NEXT EVENT

to influence the street was the announcement that resolutions had been passed by the Clearing-House Committee representing the various banks. The first resolution, issuing an additional $10,000,000 for loan certificates, had been undisputed, and caused good feeling, and was encouraging. The proposition to obtain $10,000,000 of Government bonds, to be sold to the Treasury by the banks, was also accepted as an indication that the banks were laboring wisely and well; but the last proposition, resolving that banks should not cash heavy checks for currency, but should certify such checks as good only when passed through the Clearing-House, was at once translated to be a practical suspension of the banks of the Clearing-House Association. There was a good deal of feeling on the announcement of the adoption of this resolution. But the discussions which followed have proved that the resolution was a wise provision. In the first place, it prevents panic-stricken depositors from drawing out their money and hoarding it, thus taking greenbacks out of the street and from business. In the next place it facilitates business by making more liberal the certification of checks through the banks, thus balancing accounts without the employment of much money. It is understood that the banks will liberally provide for all legitimate business and manufacturing firms who need money to pay employes and to continue their exports and imports. The action is now looked upon as identical with and as beneficial as the suspension of business on the Stock Exchange, as it helps to allay excitement everywhere in the city.

THE SAVINGS BANKS

have been perfectly quiet. In fact there has been no time during the panic when the officers of these institutions were doubtful of their ability to meet all demands made upon them, and the confidence of depositors has been most remarkably displayed. The entire

PAYMENTS FOR BONDS

for the day are nearly $3,000,000. The total purchases amount to very nearly $12,000,000. Loan certificates disposed of, thus far, foot up a total of $12,500,000. Gen. Hillhouse, Sub-Treasurer, on finding that the purchase of bonds had aggregated $11,800,000, refused to make a further purchase of $200,000, stating that he was authorized to purchase only $12,000,000.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

The panic has not apparently seriously affected mercantile houses and the principal trades. The principal dry goods men report no lack of confidence among buyers, no marked decline in prices, and little excessive apprehension for the future. Shipments have fallen off a little, and purchasers are cautious about making large investments, but this, dealers look on, as a good fault. Claflin & Co. calculate the curtailment in purchases of dry goods at about 20 per cent of what they had done before the panic began. Peake, Opdyke & Co. say the heavy Western buyers of dry goods have come and gone. Trade is still active for the time of year. Country buyers look on the panic as a Wall street flurry. Trade is in a healthy condition, as merchants took warning a year ago and have put business on a sounder basis and kept collections close.

THE HOWES & MACY FAILURE.

Howes & Macy attribute their suspension to the tightness of the money market, which made such a step advisable. They add: "We have unlimited securities, but cannot turn them into cash at present. Our suspension is only temporary. As soon as matters on the street take their course, we shall resume business. We can pay dollar for dollar, and more, if necessary. None of our depositors will lose a cent. In fact, we have been compelled to do this to secure their interests." False reports of the firm's failure, circulated on the street on Tuesday afternoon, had precipitated the run upon them this morning, for which they were not prepared. This run was the immediate cause of the suspension. In answer to a question as to the amount they had paid out during the panic, Mr. Macy said that he could not tell just then, nor could he furnish any statement regarding the standing of the firm until the books should have undergone a thorough examination, which was then in progress. The fact was elicited that the firm had been paying out between $50,000 and $100,000 a day since Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure. They continued to pay out funds as fast as called for, until their cash balance became exhausted, and then they stopped. Mr. Howes said that they had not borrowed a dollar and did not intend to borrow one. "We have plenty of the very best securities, but we do not propose to sacrifice at prices now current. The fact of the matter is, that the general suspension of large banking institutions has become a necessity, and the sooner it takes place the better. Small houses can afford to hold out, perhaps, but larger ones must suspend or go under. People who bring their money to us and expect to get 8 per cent interest must not think that we put it into a corner to look at. No, we invest it, and we cannot convert our investments on the jump without great damage to ourselves. At any rate, we don't propose to be the authors of our own ruin, so our depositors will have to wait." Mr. Howes said the depositors of the firm were about equally divided between the city and country. He could not say positively that suspension would not affect one or two out-of-town houses. While conversing with Mr. Howes several persons entered to make deposits. None of Howes & Macy's checks had been rejected at the Clearing-House, nor had any securities been offered the bank by them. All their dealings had been on a cash basis.

[To the Associated Press.]

A BETTER FEELING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The feeling in monetary circles this morning was slightly better than last evening, after the suspension of Henry Clews & Co. was announced. The closing of this eminent house to some extent destroyed the feeling of confidence observable yesterday morning, and when the announcement of the suspension of

HOWES & MACY

was made the uneasy feeling was intensified. Mr. Macy said the firm had suspended because of heavy drafts made upon it within the last few days, but declined to state the amount which had been withdrawn. The securities held by the house were ample, he believed, to protect all depositors, but he declined to say anything else in regard to their character. He also declined to make any statement in regard to assets and liabilities. When questioned as to the probability of resumption, he said that he was unable to speak of that at present. Mr. Howes was almost equally reticent. He said that the house had

UNDERGONE A HEAVY RUN,

and its demand loans could not be collected fast enough to furnish it with sufficient cash to meet such a drain. All their securities were good and negotiable when there was a market, but he would say nothing further in regard to their character. He thought that no depositors would lose. The firm had had no trouble with any bank, and had not borrowed a cent. He declined to say how large an amount of deposits had recently been withdrawn. No banking institution, in his opinion, could possibly continue business at present, if there was a run upon it. A meeting of the

CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION

was held at the Merchants' National Bank to-day. Mr. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' Bank, presided. The Chairman of the Loan Committee reported that $16,000,000 of loan certificates, authorized to be issued to the associated banks, had been all taken out, whereupon it was resolved that an additional sum of $10,000,000 be authorized. The following resolution was adopted:

"That all checks, when certified by any bank, shall be first stamped or written 'Payable through the Clearing-House.'"

The following resolutions were also adopted:

"That in order to supply the public demand for legal tender notes, and renew impaired confidence, the Clearing-House Committee be authorized to purchase any part of $10,000,000 of United States bonds, and to procure the redemption of the same by the Secretary of the Treasury. The loss, or cost of the transaction, to be divided among the New York associated banks pro rata of the amount of their deposits respectively, as shown by the returns of last week; and that the Committee be authorized to assess the share of each bank by drafts in the usual manner."

IT WAS FURTHER RESOLVED,

"That each member of the Association consider himself a special committee to ascertain where such bonds could be had; to invite participation in this effort of every institution and individual in the community, and report the result to the Chairman of the Association to-day."

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

"That the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury be solicited by the Chairman of this Association, by telegraph, to prepay outstanding United States bonds due on the 1st of January, 1874."

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The banks composing the Clearing-House Association, in order to allay public excitement and restore confidence, are united together by combining and averaging their aggregate reserves, and, to that end, have generally relinquished for the common good whatever superiority in position any of them possessed over their associates; and

"WHEREAS, It would be manifestly unfair that any member declining to participate in the arrangement should derive a fictitious credit and reputation in the business of the community at the sacrifice of others;

"*Resolved*, That any member so conducting himself shall be reported to the Manager of the Clearing-House, who shall forthwith expel him from this body, and checks upon it shall be drawn by presentation immediately to a Special Agent appointed by him for that purpose, in behalf of the Association."

A COMMITTEE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

to-day sent to the Chairman of the Clearing-House Committee their views as to the proper course to be pursued by the banks to save themselves from further complications, and enable the Stock Exchange to resume operations with safety to the banks, themselves, and those whose interests they represent. The Committee say: "The true plan in the present emergency in our opinion is that those banks who were content to make clearances with each other should, to the extent of their associated capital, guarantee payment of checks certified by banks allowed to enter into the Clearing-House. It may seem invidious or unkind to deprive any of the existing association of banks of its connection with the Clearing-House, but we submit to your consideration the fact that in the present state of affairs it is necessary to have the moral courage to sacrifice weak members of your present association rather than have all the banks of New York suffer the disgrace of a suspension of payment. There is no need that this step be taken violently so as to cause undue losses to those banks whom the majority may distrust. Such banks may be notified to reduce their liabilities and curtail their engagements within a day or two, and after that time, if the other banks will adopt our suggestion, we can, with safety, reopen a Stock Exchange, first passing a law that all transactions of our members shall be satisfied and completed by a certified check on any one of the banks entering into the mutual guarantee. This would at once preclude all demands for legal-tenders arising out of operations of the Stock Exchange, and the manifestation of confidence on the part of the banks in themselves, and corresponding evidence of security in the solvency of the banks shown by the Stock Exchange would in our judgement so influence the public mind that, instead of suspending payments, our banks would be able to pass through the present crisis with unimpaired credit. To enable banks who assent to our proposal to feel that they are not entering into an unlimited guarantee of those whose condition there is not now time to investigate with accuracy, we would suggest that bank clearings be made an hour earlier than at present, and that on the discovery at the Clearing House of any weakness on the part of a bank, the President of the Stock Exchange should be at once notified that such bank would thereafter be excluded from the guarantee of the association. On our side we would recommend that hours for delivering stocks should not begin until after the clearances of the previous day; and as an offset to which we would probably have to extend the time beyond a quarter past 2 p. m., our present limit for receiving stocks, until 3 p. m., and possibly have to request the banks to remain open until half past 3 o'clock, so as to complete the day's transactions. The whole arrangement, of course, to be temporary until the present crisis has passed and matters resume their usual course. We would further recommend the adoption by the associated banks of a resolution that they will not, for ten days after the reopening of the Exchange, call in any loans to brokers which are sufficiently secured, but that on the contrary they will to the extent of their ability make new loans upon approved collaterals at fair margins. By the adoption of these measures we believe the present panic can be stayed, and that confidence will return. Signed by Abram B. Baylis, Edward King, R. L. Cutting, Jr., Henry G. Chapman, John R. Garland.

The banks are paying manufacturers' pay-rolls in greenbacks.

The Cashier of the Fourth National Bank expresses the opinion that the issue of $10,000,000 additional loan certificates by the Clearing-House, and the promise to repeat this action if necessary, has placed the banks

ON A SURE FOUNDATION,

and that no further trouble need be apprehended.

At the various savings banks throughout the city matters were extremely quiet to-day. Persons appear to be regaining their senses again, and have confidence in the stability of the banks. Large numbers of deposits were made to-day by persons who were most anxious to draw their money on Monday.

Near the close of the day, speculators, who find profit in financial excitement, gave circulation to numerous

WILD RUMORS

which proved to be wholly unfounded. Some of these were to the effect that noted banking-houses had suspended, while really the business of these firms was going on as quietly as usual. Failures of dry-goods firms were also reported, but no basis for the reports could be discovered. The representatives of a number of the largest houses asserted that business was better at present than at this time a year ago.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The leading grocers, petroleum and hardware dealers throughout the city deny that the present financial excitement has had the slightest effect on their business, and say that rumors to the contrary are gotten up by speculators, who wish the panic to continue.

The *Express* says: "The days closes with

AN IMPROVED FEELING

all around. The action of the Clearing-House, the absence of additional important suspensions, together with the non-confirmation of previous alarming reports from the West, are among the causes leading to this result."

The following, relative to

PRODUCE MARKETS,

is from the *Express*: "Business in the different lines of produce was entirely blocked, and, under a pressure to realize, values were decidedly lower. The only business was in a small way to the local trade, who are necessarily compelled to buy to supply urgent wants. Shippers were entirely excluded, as the selling of exchange was out of the question. Many of the prominent flour and grain men who have supported shippers by supplying them with produce, hoping that by to-day there would be some market for exchange, withdrew and declined to contract any further bills. Wheat and flour are still declining, and provisions are scarcely salable at any price. Cotton was dull and heavy, and a general feeling of anxiety prevailed. The Produce Exchange has petitioned the Government to relieve the block in the market for foreign exchange by buying a certain amount of bills now offered. The situation at the close of the day was marked by a better feeling, and further progress has been made in clearing up old contracts."

Judge Fancher this afternoon, on application of counsel, modified the injunction against

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY

so as to permit it to issue, register, and countersign certificates of stock, etc., for parties with whom terms were agreed upon for such services prior to Sept. 20. Judge Fancher also granted an order permitting the Receiver of the Union Trust Company, R. D. Wesley, to transfer to the Albany City Bank $80,000 in the hands of the Trust Company as a special deposit, the moneys of the Albany City Bank, and not subject to ordinary rules as to deposits. The Union Trust Company's statement will be ready to-night. The Directors say that the Company will be able to pay dollar for dollar, and that the amount of the late Secretary's defalcation will not exceed $200,000.

ORDER OF INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY REFUSED.

Judge Blatchford has refused to grant an order of involuntary bankruptcy against the Union Trust Company.

STOCK CLEARING-HOUSE.

The question of a stock clearing-house for the clearance of stocks only is being discussed by members of the Board. David Groesbeck is said to be at the head of the movement. When business is resumed at the Exchange, it is proposed to incorporate this clearing house into the machinery of the Board.

PURCHASES OF FIVE-TWENTIES SUSPENDED.

Gen. Hillhouse states that he has exhausted his limit, and will make no further purchases to-morrow of five-twenty bonds, until he receives further instructions from Washington, having already paid out the $12,000,000.

The Trustees of the Union Trust Company have not yet finished their statement. From an examination of the institution, it now appears that the defalcations of Carlton will be over $600,000. The Company, however, expect to be able to resume shortly, and profess their ability to pay dollar for dollar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury, this morning, suggested to the President that the purchase of bonds now being made cease when $12,000,000 have been purchased. He says the Treasury cannot furnish all the currency that frenzied people may want, and that the Treasury must be kept strong so that it may be in a condition to assist commerce after the financial crisis passes.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—No information other than in the press dispatches had been received up to this evening by the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the report that the Committee of Bank Presidents in New York had requested President Grant and Secretary Richardson to anticipate the payment of the January interest on Government bonds. The Secretary would not be likely to comply with the request if the matter were left entirely to his own judgment, but the President is apt to give orders somewhat contrary to the views of his Financial Minister. A prominent Federal official remarked this afternoon that the Wall street people, including some of those Bank Presidents, were

LIKE A LOT OF CHILDREN,

and don't seem to know what they do want. The Government interest is payable in gold, and it does not appear to be gold, but currency, that is wanted to ease the money market.

The London firm of Clews, Habicht & Co., which suspended to-day, is indebted to the extent of

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

to the Government of the United States. Had their suspension occurred about one week later, the amount would have been about $100,000 greater, as the surplus of fees collected by the United States Consuls in excess of their offices for the quarter ending Sept. 30 would have been deposited with the banking-house referred to. Dispatches will be immediately sent to European Consuls directing them to make their usual quarterly deposits with some other concern.

A DISCONCERTED CONSUL.

Joseph P. Root, our Minister to Chili, who is now in this country, obtained on the 12th inst. a warrant for between $4,000 and $5,000 due him as salary, and he thereupon deposited with Jay Cooke & Co., the draft upon the State Department for the same, receiving in return a draft upon the New York house of Cooke & Co. Root was detained here, and, since the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., he has been trying to induce the Federal authorities to give him the money to which he is entitled. The latter now have the question under advisement, and the probability is that Mr Root will have to take his chances with the rest of the depositors with Cooke & Co.

Comptroller Knox has not, and will not, give out for publication the names of any depositors in the

SUSPENDED FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of this city. He says he has no right to do so, and great injury might be done to depositors by giving publicity to their names or the amount of their deposits, thereby indicating the amount of their loss.

THE SAVINGS BANKS

here have resolved to take advantage of the provision of law requiring notice of sixty days to be given by depositors of their intention to withdraw deposits.

THE BALTIMORE BANKS

have followed the example of those in New York of pooling their assets and issuing loan certificates representing 95 per cent of bills payable, or other securities deposited by any bank, with a committee appointed for the purpose, which certificates shall be used in settlements at the Clearing-House and received by creditor banks. The arrangement is not to extend beyond the 1st of November next, the certificates meantime bearing 6 per cent interest. This action, though not believed to be demanded by any special existing necessity, is deemed wise as a precautionary measure, and as strengthening and consolidating their ability to accommodate the wants of business men.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s interest in the house of

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.

amounts to one-quarter.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON,

HAY-FEVER.

More Letters from Sufferers.

Proposed Convention of Victims of the Disease.

Suggestions as to the Causes and Cure.

A Wrathy Sufferer.

STERLING, Ill., Sept. 22, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since my letter in THE TRIBUNE referring to "Hay-Fever," letters without number have poured upon me from doctors in Chicago, doctors out of Chicago, and doctors most everywhere; and, with one or two exceptions, there is not a particle of sense in what they say about this disease. One doctor in Chicago informs me that he has cured, and can cure, "Hay-Fever;" and that there are a great many prominent citizens in that city whom he has cured. I don't believe he has cured a single case, for I know of a good many quite prominent men in that city who would pay handsomely for a remedy. Any man that lies much has a fortune, for I know of no victim that would not pay liberally for a remedy of this most distressing of all diseases.

Before doctors can provide a safe and sure remedy, they must learn why it is that this singular disease attacks only people who labor indoors; why it is that it comes on invariably on or about the 15th day of August, and stays until frost kills all vegetation; why it is that, in high latitudes, on high mountains, in the extreme North or South, people never have it.

If there is not science enough among our medical men or institutions to fathom this mystery, where facts are so easily attainable year after year, then I say the practice of medicine as a science is an unmitigated humbug.

The trouble is, that our doctors don't act as though they thought there was such a disease; and those who do believe it seem to take little or no interest in finding a remedy. I am glad there are a few exceptions to this rule. I know of one or two physicians who are and have been studying for a remedy, and one of them, I am fully satisfied, is determined never to give it up until he has one.

I have tried every known or heard-of prescription, but with little or no relief.

My proposition is this: If there is not public spirit, and hope of pecuniary reward, together with pride in their profession, sufficient to induce the medical fraternity to seek earnestly for a remedy, that we call a Convention next year of all those afflicted with "Hay-Fever," denounce the medical faculty as a humbug, and offer a large reward for a remedy.

I am glad that my former letter has awakened a little interest on the part of the sufferers from this disease and the medical profession; and THE TRIBUNE does not tire of our letters, and will kindly consent to help a little, I believe that, with agitation, a remedy will yet be found.

That the disease is spreading quite rapidly, there can be no question; and it is the duty of all to help find a remedy, for they know not how soon they may be victims.

The "Grangers" need not help, for they were never known to have it. It is only those who live off the farm that are afflicted. I mention this not as a "goak," but as a singular fact that may be of service to the medical profession in their efforts to secure a remedy.

A. A. TERRELL.

A Theory of the Disease.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Sept. 19, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with peculiar interest the recent communications in THE TRIBUNE upon the subject of "Hay-Fever." And yet, strange as it may seem, I never had heard of the disease until this past summer, while on a visit to Utica, N. Y. My education in this respect may have been neglected, but I am very positive that my nasal secretions have, in the meantime, absorbed a practical knowledge of the disease, and furnished a new demonstration of the truth, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

I have just entered upon my "second term," during the latter part of August; but it is only within a few days that I have come to a realizing sense that this "head-cold," which I knew all the time was *not* a head-cold in any ordinary sense, and which was making me say that "By Bary Add is like the bood," and complain of a bad cold "id by dose," and finally causing me to make a desperate effort to steer clear of *ems* and *ens* entirely; and and that the nasal trouble I had at this same time last year, and which was treated as a catarrhal affection, are instances of "Hay-Fever."

"You tell me," I cried out the other day, in vain hope of finding some one as ignorant as I had been, "if you have ever heard of such a thing as 'Hay Fever'?"

"Oh, yes!" was my friend's very cool reply; "my brother, near Richmond, in this State, has had it every year for eighteen years, so that it entirely unfits him for business after the haying season comes on."

And this is the prospect before your "Hay Fever" correspondents! No wonder we cry out for help from the medical profession, and no wonder we are tempted to denounce the whole fraternity of M. D.s because no response comes back to us.

I see no hope for us but to appoint a "week of prayer" to secure a visitation of this detestable, this harrowing, wearing, terrible disease upon every man and woman of the pill-persuasion. This will arouse them to investigation. I feel quite sure of this, for it has worked like magic in setting *my* brain to work, and I believe the result of it has been to discover a theory, or rather to develop an already existing shadow of a theory into something tangible, which I offer here with the hope that it will be investigated by those who possess the key to the treasures and mysteries of Esculapius.

The disease has been called by various names, according to its supposed origin in different cases; as "Rose-Cold," "Peach-Cold," but more commonly "Hay-Fever." It has been pretty generally conceded to be the result of the presence of infinitely-minute particles of animal life,—which is to say, *worms*,—in the nasal passages. Mr. Bartlett, in his recent communication to THE TRIBUNE, mentions a German authority for this theory, and calls these worms by their proper and classical name, vibriones, or infusoria, but does not undertake to show whence they come, what they are, or how they get into our nasal passages, nor why they get into the nasal passages of the same person, year after year, at the same season of the year, for something like a quarter of a century, or until the disease receives permanent relief from the application of damp clay, six feet deep.

Henry Ward Beecher is afflicted with this disease, and calls it "Peach-Cold," because, as he believes, he took it from ripe peaches. Query: Does he take in these infusoria afresh every year from peaches? And, if peaches so abound in infusoria or vibriones, why does any person escape snuffing them up their noses from this luscious fruit?

Others call it under the name of "Rose-Cold;" and for similar reasons, that the cause had its origin in smelling roses, and thus inhaling something akin to enmity with the delicate lining membranes of the nose. This, too, might well be subjected to the query of the former paragraph; and yet it is my belief that each belief as to the origin in the several cases is correct.

That it is caused by the inhalation of these particles of animal life into the nostril seems a plausible theory. Let us investigate it. What are infusoria? They are said to be the invisible particles of animal life existing in liquids; so called because they are infused into such liquid substances. Vibriones, the plural of vibrio, is a nearly-synonymous term, and derives the name from the vibrating or quivering nature of these particles of life. And now, wherefore the connection between the infusoria and hay, peaches, or roses? Let us see.

To those of us with whom agriculture is chronic, or at least a hereditary taint, the term "Ear-Cockles" or "Pepper-Corn," denoting a disease in wheat, is not unknown, causing the infected grains to become dark green, and finally black, rounded like small pepper-corns. Now, this disease is owing to the presence of vibrio tritici, one of the infusoria family; and those natural philosophers who have investigated the subject tell us that the minute eggs of the vibrio find their way from diseased seed up through the sap to the flowers, thus infecting the new crop. The diseased grains are filled with a white cottony substance, which readily dissolves in water, liberating the vibriones in great numbers. In the investigation of this subject, Henslow estimates that a single grain of diseased wheat contains 50,000 of the young infusoria. When the wheat is dried, the vibrio becomes dormant; but is said to retain its vitality in this condition through a half-dozen years more, and is ready to revive when placed in a condition of moisture.

Now, if the infusoria are present in the sap and grain of the wheat, why not in the hay, the peach, and the rose? And, if so minute is the embryotic vibrio that 50,000 of them may be lodged in a defective grain of wheat, why may they not also be found in particles of moist atmosphere, in which condition they are inhaled into unfortunate and doomed noses? And, if they live in a dormant state in the grain for six or seven years, why not infer that, once breathed into the nasal passages, they remain there for many years,—thus causing the recurrence of the disease by reviving into activity at certain seasons of each year; and not suppose that the same person inhales the vibrio afresh at every harvest-time or at every peach or rose-season.

It may be urged that, if the recurrence of the disease was owing to the continued presence of the infusoria, there would be no cessation in the effects of the disease. But it must be remembered that all insect life is of short duration. Insects appear and disappear at stated and regular seasons. So the vibrio has its seasons of vibrating, and we have our seasons of sneezing—if that vibration chances to be in the nasal passages. And they continue to vibrate, and we continue to sneeze, until the nasal passages become diseased; a train of horrors ensues, including fever and loss of appetite; and we are the hapless victims of a disease for which there is no known remedy.

We are fully settled upon the infusoria theory. Now let the doctors discover a poison for this minute insect-life, so that, when harvest-time comes again, the insects may "wake up and find themselves dead." Respectfully,

MRS. L. G. BEDELL.

Suggestions as to Treatment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of the 18th, an article appears under the title of "Hay-Fever." Its author complains that the "Medical faculty has as yet reached no reliable cure for this singular disease." If I rightly understand its diagnosis, it is a species of catarrh, occurring annually, and coincident with the time of hay-making. For this reason people have supposed that the disease was induced by the smell of new-made hay. Another disease of similar character, known as "Rose-Cold," which never makes its appearance except "when summer-roses bloom," is also a kind of annual catarrh, and is supposed to be induced by the fragrance of roses. In many cases the recurrence of the attack is exactly to the day and hour each year, so that its victims can count upon its appearance to a certainty. Any slight change of climate at that particular time may prevent the yearly attack altogether.

But the question is, whether it is not better to allow the disease to take its course, so that the system may thereby clear itself of this superabundant mucus in the way that seems to be indicated by the seasons and by vegetation. When we have a hard cold, we are satisfied to let Nature take its course; and catarrh is nothing more than a hard cold in a chronic condition. Its true cause is checked perspiration, and inaction of the nerves of the skin. A recent medical journal considers catarrh as an indication of some derangement of the spinal nerves. To trace the connection between the spinal nerves and the minute ramifications of the nerves of the skin, and finally the nerves of the nasal mucus membrane, would require more space than this article will permit. Were the nerves always on duty the fluids of the system would take their proper course, and be carried off through the pores of the skin, which are greatly assisted by the minute nerves surrounding them. Hence, a change of climate—or, possibly, any agreeable change of mental condition—may act as a nerve-stimulant, and assist Nature to do her work in the proper way.

This mucus, not being carried off, accumulates superabundantly in the system. The nasal membrane must then do its work in carrying it off. This is catarrh. Just at this season, at the close of a long summer, during which the system has been constantly in a relaxed state, the mucus becomes greatly liberated. In less obstinate cases, it becomes liberated earlier in the season, as early as the time when roses bloom. As said before, catarrh is nothing more than a hard cold assuming the chronic form, with the periodicity peculiar to all chronic diseases. Hay-making-time and May-rose-blooming are the periodical crises of certain constitutional conditions; while other constitutional conditions are one continual ebb and flow of catarrh periodicity. Any sudden change of temperature, or other cause that checks the perspiration, helps, from time to time, slightly to increase the disease; while anything that assists perspiration helps to cure it. The suggestions, then, which are made by B. N. B.,* as to the beneficial effects of a good sweat, and a plentiful drink of the tea made of Composition, are most sensible, and these may, in some instances, wholly eradicate the disease. But, in most cases, it will require such a thorough and prolonged treatment of this sort that the patient is apt to become discouraged.

There is no question that proper attention paid to bathing will, in time, be of the greatest service. Hot baths of water and salt-and-water, alternated, will greatly assist Nature in keeping the pores open. When taking a bath of hot water, the patient should first wash thoroughly in soda-water well warmed—common washing soda, a tablespoonful to a pint of water. This is beneficial equally after the bath. The patient should remain in the bath of warm water until the blood is thoroughly warmed, and in as perfect circulation as the obstructed condition of the system will permit. Then, on coming out, clean the skin thoroughly with more soda, bathe off rapidly in cold water, and dry off first with a rough towel, passing the hand over every portion of the skin, in order to ascertain its perfect dryness. By this process, a fine reaction is produced, which causes a pleasant glow. Then dress a little warmer than usual for a few hours, and the patient is entirely free from any liability to take cold.

The philosophy of using soda is this: The pores are sometimes nearly hermetically sealed by a thick, tenacious mucus, which requires a powerful solvent. Plasters and warming liniments may be applied to the spine,—the latter being thoroughly rubbed in by the warm hand, until the skin has absorbed five or six applications. Also, take cold or warm water (according to the degree of feverishness) in the hand, and snuff it up the nose; apply soda-water and alum, in a weak solution, once a day, in this manner alternately. Nasal syringes and other instruments have been invented for applying washes to relieve catarrh: but sniffing from the hand is the most simple, most natural, and less likely to injure the nasal membranes than any other method. Physicians are making prescriptions for nasal washes, and new remedies are being put in the market for this purpose. It would be well to have these latter thoroughly tested by analysis and by use, as some of them may be of the greatest possible benefit—while if they are not so, they are very injurious. The medical profession is doing a great deal for the removal of all chronic diseases. But there is also required a constant attention to the laws of health; without this, the most skillful physician can do nothing. Truly yours,

H. S. B.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1873.

** B. N. B. is Dr. Bedell.*

THE CARRIAGE-TUNNELS.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are many things in this city that evince a great amount of spirit, and call for the highest eulogiums of our city authorities; but, whilst this is the case, it is an acknowledged fact that some things also exist which call as loudly for blame and censure. Amongst the latter I know of none that demands the immediate attention of our authorities more than the lighting of the LaSalle and Washington streets carriage-tunnels. I am certain I shall be borne out by many who, like myself, are in the habit of driving through these tunnels almost daily, when I assert that the present mode of lighting them is unsufficient and highly dangerous. I have myself seen accidents occur that might have proved fatal had it not been that the horses proved quiet. Since this cannot be guaranteed in any case, I think it needs little argument to convince the parties having control in this matter that some steps should be taken to provide a better light. The necessity for this will be increased as the winter season approaches. I have a somewhat lively appreciation of threading my way through these tunnels last winter, and I sincerely trust that, before the coming one sets in, something will be done to enable the public to pass through in safety. DAILY TRAVELER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1873.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Cake.

From the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

We are informed that Mr. John Rostron, of the Bolton & Southport Railway Refreshment Rooms, has been intrusted with the making of the bride-cake which is to grace the royal breakfast-table on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the only daughter of the Emperor of Russia. The cake towers to a height of seven feet six inches, and weighs upward of 230 pounds. It is in six tiers, and resembles the famous porcelain tower of Nankin. The cake is covered with a fretwork of flowers and shells of snow-white purity, while gracefully depending from a vase of exquisite design at the summit is a profusion of orange-blossoms, etc.

WISCONSIN.

The Increase in Grain-Freights---A Demonstration of the Power of the Press.

Injunction Against the M. & St. P. R. R. Bridge Near LaCrosse.

The Wisconsin Central Railway and Its Land-Grant---Political Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22, 1873.

THE POWER OF THE PUBLIC PRESS,

and its value as an exponent of public opinion, has been strikingly demonstrated in this State during the last fortnight. Two weeks ago, information was received here that, at the behest of the controlling Eastern Directors of the leading railroads in this State, a very considerable increase in the rate of grain-freights had been determined on, and was soon to take effect; also, that some at least of the Western managers saw the folly of it just at this time, with a view to the future; though, as there was a vast amount of grain, more than all the railroads could carry, to go forward, producers were for the present at their mercy. The *State Journal* here immediately entered a vigorous protest against such exaction and oppression. THE TRIBUNE was promptly informed of what was contemplated, and the attention of those interested called to the danger of such a policy, which would be regarded by the people, already ripe for war on the railroads, as throwing down the gauntlet for a combat for which, despite the array of wealth and influence on the other side, they had great advantages in the power given by numbers and by our State Constitution, giving the Legislature control of all charters except those of banks. The statement of such a proposed increase was at first received with entire incredulity, it seeming impossible that those having the control of railroads could be so infatuated. Bungling attempts were made by the Milwaukee *News*, on behalf of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, to explain away the reports, and to show that the increase was very trifling; that paper reiterating several times

THE ABSURD STATEMENT

that the only increase in Wisconsin was on western-bound grain, so as to prevent its going down the river. Attempts were made by officers of the Company in other quarters to show that the increase was very trifling. These outgivings were soon shown, by official orders and the new freight-tariff sent out to different stations, to be palpable misrepresentations, and only aggravated the offense in the eyes of the people. The St. Paul *Press*, which got its first news of the proposed raise in freights, as did many others, from THE TRIBUNE dispatch, hence "took no stock in the assertion" of a contemplated raise, regarding it "unconscionable that railroad-owners should kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and arouse a "power liable to become obstreperous at the drop of the hat" by any such action. The editors of that paper, a day or two later, found your correspondent was better posted than they supposed, and, improving the opportunity for interviewing afforded by the presence of Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad General Manager S. S. Merrill, and other railroad officials in the city, learned that there had been

A COMBINATION FORMED

for an increase of freights between the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, Winona & St. Paul, and West Wisconsin Railways. Mr. Merrill bluntly assigned as the reason for the raise by his Company that they wanted to make more money, and claimed that last year it did not earn money enough to pay 7 per cent interest on the cost of construction; ignoring the fact that, on account of the partial failure of the crops in the Northwest last year, grain shipments were light. He said his Company would probably adhere to their raised rates of from 1 cent a hundred in this longitude to 1½ cents on St. Paul, and the other roads ought to stick to the increase, and not fly the track. By this interview, and a comparative statement from the old and new freight tariffs by the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, facts and figures were brought before the people. The press of the States have

SOUNDED THE ALARM,

(though it is noteworthy as showing the controlling influence of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Corporation over the Democracy of this State, that very few Democratic papers have spoken out, and most indignantly protested against this greivous burden, which will amount to considerably over $1,000,000 on the farmers of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, and Minnesota; and given emphatic warning that the people will take their revenge for the extortion. The Railroad Companies have been threatened with the establishment of a Railroad Commission with extensive powers, a pro-rata tariff, and an increase of railroad license. The people are called on to see to it that men pledged to such measures are elected to the Legislature; and some papers even call for an extra session of the Legislature to apply a remedy, and devise means for the protection of the people forthwith.

AS A RESULT

of this expression of popular feeling, the rise on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road is considerably less than originally proposed, as whispered to make good the excessive cost, for a construction ring's benefit, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad's new line from Milwaukee to Chicago; General Manager Howe "rises to explain" that the Chicago & Northwestern Railway has not raised freights on any of its old lines, but has fixed them from 1 to 3 cents higher on its expensive extension from here to Winona, and that there is no increase of local rates on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, operated by this Company; the West Wisconsin managers announce that they will not increase their tariff; and an authorized statement is made that the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Company never proposed any such increase. Thus the people are saved a large amount of money which would have been filched from their pockets but for the protests of the press.

News was received here, late Saturday night, that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company had been enjoined from prosecuting its enterprise, in defiance of Congress and of the State of Wisconsin, of

ERECTING A BRIDGE

above the City of LaCrosse at a point detrimental to the interests of navigation. In the United States Court at LaCrosse, on Saturday, after lengthy argument by counsel,—by United States Attorney Webb, Assistant-Attorney McKinney, and Judge H. S. Orton for the injunction, and by Messrs. Gregory & Pinney and J. W. Cary, attorneys for the Company against,—Judges Drummond and Hopkins granted an injunction against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company building a bridge at the point they had selected, on the ground that Congress had given the Secretary of War plenary power to fix the site, in the exercise of which, after examination by engineers, he has disapproved the site chosen by the Railroad Company and selected another. This decision gave lively satisfaction at La Crosse, and will do so generally throughout the State; and is a strong indorsement of the position taken by Gov. Washburn this spring.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY

has been playing a despicable trick in a renewed endeavor to get its land without building the roads required. A stipulation was entered into between the Governor and the officers of the Company, that, if he would give a certificate that they were entitled to half the lands on two sections of road constructed this spring, they would not apply for more unless decided entitled to it by the Supreme Court, Congress, or other competent authority. Taking advantage in the phraseology which made the stipulation mean less than every one understood it to mean, the Company has procured from Circuit Judge Cate a writ of mandamus directing the Governor to issue a certificate for all the land, on the ground that, as a mere ministerial officer, he had no discretion. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court; so this little game will not win just now.

The Republican State Committee and candidates have held a meeting here, and resolved on

AN ACTIVE CANVASS,

beginning with October. Neither of our Senators is likely to be called into the field; but there will be no dadciency of good speakers, and counties will be thoroughly organized. PLUS.

A News Item Newly Treated.

From the Cynthiana (Ky.) Democrat.

A man named Roberts and a man named Carlisle had a disagreement, and Roberts swore he would shoot Carlisle, and started for his house to get his shotgun. Carlisle followed, being desirous that if he was to be shot to be on hand to witness the fun. When Roberts reached his house and brought forth his trusty fowling-piece, he found it empty, but he proceeded to remedy that, and was vigorously pouring down it No. 1 buckshot, when Carlisle arrived at the scene. Feeling a deep personal interest in the proceedings, Mr. Carlisle asked Mr. Roberts if he was loading that gun to shoot him. Roberts, as became a gentleman of frankness, replied that such was his object, but calling Carlisle's attention to the incompletedness of his preparations, requested him to be seated and make himself at home while he finished ramming home his wads and put caps on his gun. Carlisle, being provided with a six-shooter, which he was forehanded enough to keep loaded, declined to wait, and in a moment Roberts, with his half-loaded gun, was a dead man. This circumstance occurred in Arkansas.

HOMES FOR WORKING-GIRLS.

More Discussion of the Sewing-vs.-Housework Question.

THE HARDSHIPS OF HOUSEWORK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The letter of "Paterfamilias," in your yesterday's issue, on this subject, while it is full of sound common-sense views, still does not reach all the vital points in the subject, and I pray him to bear with me while I point out one or two he seems to have lost sight of.

The majority of girls prefer to work as clerks, sewing-girls, etc., etc., and there must be some reason for it; for, capricious and whimsical as the sex are (I say it in all reverence), they are, when they really earnestly do or think of anything, pretty generally in the right; and hence, I say, if they so almost unanimously evade household work as a means of subsistence, even though they thereby curtail their emoluments, there must be, and is, some good reason for it. One reason is this: Domestic work is, emphatically, drudgery. I do not mean to say that it is either menial or degrading in the sense "Paterfamilias" uses those terms, though whether it is not somewhat demoralizing is perhaps another question; but it is none the less drudgery. I speak advisedly, for, male biped as I am, I know whereof I speak. When I first came to this city, a poor man, my wife was taken sick, and I was out of work, ditto as to funds; so I had to pull off my coat and roll up my sleeves, and pitch right into it. Let "Paterfamilias," for three consecutive months, do *all* the work of a house, however small; let him bake, and cook, and scrub, and clean stoves, and haul coal and water, and empty ashes and slops, and scour pots, and clean windows, and chop kindling, and do thoroughly and well all the minutiæ of the work, and then he will know what drudgery it is. He will know how it will demoralize his clothes, his person,—yes, himself. "Masterfamilias" may do her housework; but does she do it *all*? Does she ever get about 5 cents' worth of pot-black on the end of her nose, or a daub of grease in any unseemly spot? Are her hands grimed from morn till night with stove-polish, coal-dust, ashes, dirt? Let those only speak that *know* where the shoe pinches.

But, under any circumstances, "Paterfamilias" is wrong, inasmuch as he allows his head only to speak, but his heart says nary word. Granted that girls may be physically able to do domestic work, are we, therefore, to force them to it against their inclinations? I am physically able to carry a hod, but I'd rather earn less money at my desk, because it is more congenial to my tastes; and it would seem to me somewhat tyrannical to say, Inasmuch as you had rather not carry the hod, by which you can earn more money, you shall have no help in following the dictates of your inclination, be they ever so legitimate. I am not surprised that women do not like household-work, because not only is it pretty severe labor and dirty work, but every woman is adapted so it; nay, I will go further and say that few women can do household-work. How many married women I have seen (not on Wabash or Michigan avenues, but in a somewhat humbler sphere) who do their household work, it is true, but only after a fashion; I could lay my hand on at least half-a-dozen of my own female acquaintances in this city who are wretched botches at housework, and would do themselves more credit at some other more congenial employment. As a rule, a good dressmaker or seamstress is a bad housekeeper, or a good housekeeper is a bad hand at making her own dresses; for there is no perfection on earth, and even the ladies—God bless them!—can't do everything well.

Again; very few women are physically capable of doing household work. I call in the whole medical profession to bear me witness that the most fruitful source of uterine disease in unmarried girls of unexceptionable character is the severity of household-labor. The lifting of (to them) heavy weights, hauling coal and water up and down stairs (and this is a city of stairs), and other work, I have not now space to particularize, do originate physical difficulties which are fully developed in case of marriage and maternity. And, in the case of married women who do their household-work, show me one sound, healthy mother, and I will show you twenty, unsound, weakly women, who drag painfully through the daily drudgery of their housework.

Give the working-girls homes, and help them to follow their instincts; instincts which are amenable to no rule of reason or logic, but which are none the less divinely-implanted, and are very rarely at fault. Yours respectfully,

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1873. BENEDICT.

THE LOW WAGES OF SHOP-GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with interest the discussion going on in your columns on homes for working-girls.

Now, I submic whether the sewing and shop-girls themselves are not the ones who are to blame for their low wages, for the reason that they over crowd those fields of employment. The furnishing of board at nominal cost would not cure the evil, but rather aggravate it. Hundreds of girls, it seems, are willing to work for "wages barely sufficient to support existence." Let this cost of support be reduced, and they will work at wages still more reduced, and the boss tailor or milliner reaps the benefit. Girls, it seems, now work for $7 per week, when their living costs $6.50. Furnish these girls with living for $3.50 per week, and they will work for the same employers for $4 per week, rather than be discharged. If they would not, a plenty of other girls would be found to do it, if they could get their board and lodging at these charitable homes. It seems to me that this project, like the tariff, while it purports to benefit the poor employe, would only at last inure to the benefit of the grasping employer.

I was sorry that "Edgardus" was so swift to answer for the girls, that they could not stand house-drudgery, &c. I wanted to hear from the girls themselves their reasons in answer to "Paterfamilias." There are plenty of them able to speak for themselves. Let us hear from them. ALPHA.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1873.

BUSINESS VS. MAGNANIMITY—ASPIRATIONS FOR THE "HIGHER."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Edgardus," in to-day's paper, points out some things which "Paterfamilias" and "Humanity" seem to forget. As the said "Paterfamilias" has so effectually answered him, in advance, in the same issue, I will not attempt an improvement. But I wish to call "Edgardus'" attention to the fact that, in a former article of his, he accused "Paterfamilias" of speaking from the head and not from the heart, and would caution him against losing all sense of the presence of that great hydraulic blood-lifting force within his [illegible] breast. "Humanity," like most business men, conducts his business in strict accordance with the necessities of the same, and pays such wages as the supply and demand require him and all others in like business to pay, and "Edgardus'" "magnanimity" does not enter into the problem; and it is decidedly "unmanly" for him to cast reflections upon "Humanity," when he tells the girl who comes to his shop for work that all his line of business will allow him to pay her is a net sum, over board, etc., of 50 cents per week. But, if she will go to his home and assist Mrs. "Humanity" do her housework, he will pay her $3 per week, and give her her board.

The growing curse of the country is the teaching that any labor which does not admit of wearing nice clothes all the time is degrading; and that all who aspire to that position are imbued with the love for the "Higher," the "Noble," and the "More Beautiful." Hence, our young men aspire to be bankers or something akin to it, and our girls to be copyists and clerks.

It was very kind of "Carrie" to help her needy sister, for she was evidently deserving; and to her "A friend in need was a friend indeed." I have seen instances where help and assistance have been the starting-point to a successful life; and, on the other hand, I have seen many instances where assistance has folded the hands and put to death the fire of energy within the human soul.

I repeat: Look well before you leap.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21, 1873. HUMANITY.

TROUBLES OF THE RETAIL GROCERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The retail grocery trade of Chicago have run into a ruinous and dangerous system of carrying it on. Seeing this, and being a retail grocer myself, I express myself in the hopes of drawing out other opinions upon the matter,—men that have had more experience in the business than myself.

I find, upon looking through the commercial reports, that the retail grocers of Chicago are the poorest, and have the smallest amount of credit of any class of business men in the city; and I know, from four years' experience, that they work the hardest, excepting the butchers; they are the greatest public slaves in business. And why is it so? In the first place, they are so anxious to secure trade that they will do almost anything to get it. They will trust parties that they know comparatively little about, who run, say, a monthly account which amounts, in ordinary families, to from $20 to $30. They pay the first month's bill, and probably the second. The third they fail to pay in full. The fourth they fail to pay altogether. The grocer lets them have goods along in the hope that they will pay in the meantime; but, instead of that, he hears they have left for parts unknown, and left both the grocer and the butcher in the lurch to the tune of, by average, about $40. This is no singular affair; it occurs pretty much every day, as I find from my own experience, and what I have gleaned from the many grocers I have talked with.

Another class I may here mention, that beat on a smaller and more timid scale,—a poorer class, or at least a less cheeky one. They commence by paying cash, and are good customers for a time. They some time run short, and ask if Mr. Grocer will not trust them until the next time they are in; and, of course, if he is doing a credit business, he will. That is all right. They pay; but it is one point gained. The next is to run along about a week, and ask him if he would not just as soon trust them until Saturday night as not, as they then get their pay. He again assents. They pay the first Saturday, and probably the second, third, but the fourth they leave a balance, and the fifth fail to pay anything; make excuses,—change place of business, and do not get paid until such a time, and cannot pay you; get ashamed, go to some other grocery and provision shop, and pay out the money you ought to get, in order to bait another dealer.

I might go on through the routine of boarding-houses, one-horse hotels, etc., in the same strain; but it is unnecessary, as the point I am coming at is the folly of grocers and provision-dealers trusting private families of any kind or description. We ought to come together, and have a mutual understanding and operate together in these matters; sell exclusively for cash. It would be better, not only for us, but for the consumers also, as they would buy only just what they could afford, and we could afford to sell much cheaper. We could then dispense with a bookkeeper; and we could give customers the benefit of the interest on our money that we have outstanding each month in open accounts. The good-paying customers would not have them to be taxed to make the average percentage for the bad-paying, which is the case in the credit-system. All would then share alike. We would then be able to buy our goods at a much less figure, as we could at all times take advantage of cash-lots of goods. Besides, it would strengthen our credit as a body in the commercial world.

By trusting, larger retailers are at the loss of the interest of their money, and the risk of losing more or less. Small dealers have still more to contend with. They start with small capital, and obtain small lines of credit from the jobber and wholesaler. They keep doing for a time what they imagine a good business; but, after running a brief period longer, they find they have trusted out all their capital, have nothing to fall back upon, and cannot carry on longer, for the reason that they cannot realize on open accounts they have out, as it is impossible to run a retail business and collect at the time specified. In doing a cash-business, the small dealer has some chance to operate with the larger, as, just as soon as he sells his goods, he gets his money, and can buy again; but, in trusting, he cannot, and the larger dealer is not any the better off.

We may ask, Why in the world do we trust? There is no reason why, only our own anxiety to do business and grasp at trade. Mechanics can just as well pay as they go, and be ahead so much; whereas, when they get trusted, they are just so much behind, and, any misfortune happens to them, the provision-dealers, in many cases, are just so much out. Business-men can, in every instance, pay as they go, and would if the retailers made up their minds to the fact. Some may say, Why don't you strike out and sell for cash exclusively? I must say that I have not got the nerve to do it. I cannot stand by and see my good customers walk over to my neighbor just for the reason that I will not accommodate them with a little credit, and he will.

Another thing I may here mention is the fact of our opening and closing. We open in the morning at 5.30, and close at from 9 to 10 o'clock p. m. If we hold an understanding among us that we would open, say, at 7 o'clock and close at 6 or 7, the same as other people do, how much better it would be for us. We would have just as much trade, and have rest and recreation, as other people have them. As long as we are in trade, we are certainly public servants; but, when we come to make ourselves public slaves, we are certainly degrading ourselves as a class.

Let the grocers and butchers think these matters over, and let us have some of their views. Let no one think he is better than his neighbor, or that he is doing a better business, and need not bother about cash or credit. What we want to establish is the system of selling goods at retail for cash only, and make ourselves freemen instead of slaves. R. HAMILTON.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1873.

Two Men Shot—One Instantly Killed and the Other Mortally Wounded.

From the DesMoines (Ia.) Register, Sept. 18.

A letter from Indianola states that a double murder had been committed near Red Rock, Marion County, Monday last. The circumstances, as related by our communication, are as follows: One Harry Williams, who lives about four miles from Sandyville, Warren County, had been to Monroe to sell a load of wheat. Returning through Red Rock he was there joined by a man named William Euchler, who rode with him to the residence of one John Kenton. There had previously been bad feeling between Williams and the other two, arising from derogatory remarks that they had made concerning his wife, one, if not both of them, having stated that she was enciente when Euchler married her. On the way from Red Rock, Williams and Euchler talked over the matter, and on arriving at Keaton's house Williams called him to the door and demanded that he should retract what he had said. Keaton declined to do so, and Williams commenced to reach for his revolver. Keaton, who was standing in the door, noticed the action and reached up with both hands over the door to take down the rifle, remarking: "If that's your game, I can shoot too." Williams fired while Keaton was yet speaking, the ball passing through K.'s mouth without drawing blood, and breaking his neck. He dropped dead. Euchler, meanwhile, had left the wagon, and was trying to hide behind a fence. As soon as Williams had shot Keaton, he turned and fired at Euchler. The ball struck him in the thigh, inflicting a wound that must prove fatal.

Leaving his victims where they fell, Williams drove rapidly away on the Indianola road. In a short time the neighborhood where the tragedy occurred was aroused, and a strong party went in pursuit. When near Pleasantville Williams was sighted by his pursuers, but at the same time they were seen by him, and, leaving his team in the road, he escaped into a corn-field. Since that time nothing has been seen of him.

Everett W. Moore, a Detroit Commission-Merchant, Commits Suicide by Hanging.

From the Detroit Post, Sept. 22.

Nothing has transpired in this city of late causing more sadness among busines men generally, and in many social circles, than the death by suicide on Saturday evening of Everett W. Moore, of the well-known commission firm of Moore & Co., Nos. 7 and 9 Woodward avenue.

From the position in which the body was found, and from its surroundings, it would seem that the deceased, after ascending to a hay loft, fastened the door with a hay fork; removed his coat, hat, scarf, and collar, and first attempted suicide by hanging with a small rope, which broke, the pieces being found at his feet. He then procured a strap from a harness, buckled it around a rafter, got upon a chair, placed his neck in the noose of the strap, and stepped off. That he died with scarcely a struggle is apparent from the fact that one foot still rested upon the upright chair, while the other foot touched the hay.

The cause of this act of self-destruction is yet a matter of doubt, though financial embarrassment is generally assigned as the motive. Upon removing his scarf, upon which was a diamond pin, Mr. Moore placed it in the breast pocket of his coat. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to his wife. It is supposed that this letter states the cause for the act, but its contents have not been made public. The Coroner's jury did not seek to learn its contents, deeming it a matter not requiring an investigation at their hands, they being called upon to decide in what manner the deceased came to his death. In pursuance with this belief they returned a verdict of "suicide," to which they subsequently appended "whilst laboring under a temporary fit of insanity."

The deceased came to this city several years since from Central New York, and was at one time connected with the *Free Press* editorial staff. Preferring a more active life, however, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, being for some time a member of the firm of T. J. Haywood & Co. Subsequently he and a cousin, Charles H. Moore, embarked in the commission business under the firm name of Moore & Co. Mr. Moore was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

Letter from Josiah Quincy.

To the Editor of the New York Graphic:

BOSTON, Sept. 11, 1873.—In your favor of the 8th inst. you call my attention to certain articles in the *Daily Graphic*, suggesting the purchase of the Erie Railway by the State of New York. As absence from the city has prevented my seeing the papers to which you allude, I can only state my views on the general question. I have for many years been of opinion that these immense powers, so essential to the well-being of the community, should be managed by the people for the people. Six years ago I petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to avail itself of its reserved right to purchase the Boston & Worcester and Western Railroads by paying the shareholders the sums they had originally paid, with interest at 10 per cent (deducting dividends) from the time of payment. In my argument I show that their joint cost would amount to less than $15,500,000, and that, by making the purchase, the State would provide for paying the interest on its debt, and at the same time reduce the cost of transportation to its citizens,—the truth of all of which has been proved by experience. The whole railroad interest opposed me, and, by retaining the ablest lawyers and using its vast influence, prevented my success. But many who were induced to oppose a petition which was sustained by the signatures of merchants representing $50,000,000 have since confessed that they made a great mistake.

The position held by Massachusetts in relation to her railroads is more favorable than that occupied by most of her sister States. Besides the power of purchasing them at a fixed price, she has reserved the right "to alter, amend, or repeal" their charters. She has also forbidden any increase of stock without special permission of the Legislature. This has prevented "watering," except in a single case. The Directors of the Western Railroad petitioned the Legislature for leave to increase their capital stock, "in order" (as they stated in their report to the shareholders in 1867) "to provide funds for the completion of the second track," etc. As soon as the Legislature adjourned, they divided it, as watered stock, among themselves and their shareholders, and in their next annual report state that "it was the intention of the Directors from the first to issue to the stockholders, at an early day, the unrestricted twenty thousand shares." This action, by arousing public attention, produced some beneficial results. Our Legislature immediately passed a law subjecting any Director who thereafter should vote for such an

THE COURTS.

The "Knickerbocker" Controversy Resumed.

Argument Before Judge Drummond for a Review of the Case.

The Proprietress of the Parker House After a Divorce.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

Judge Drummond yesterday was occupied with the argument in the case of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company. For the benefit of those who may not recall the facts, a brief resume may be of advantage. The first petition, and that on which the Company were adjudicated bankrupts, was filed Jan. 5, 1872. Two supplemental petitions were filed,—one by Brayley & Patterson, and one by Allen & Mackey, all alleging losses on policies, and also containing allegations of preferential payments to Gore & Sperry. The question was decided on the first two petitions, Allen & Mackey being allowed to file theirs afterward. The errors assigned are the verdict of the jury deciding the Company bankrupt, certain oral instructions given to the jury which should have been in writing, the admission of the supplemental petition of Allen & Mackey, and refusal for a continuance.

The case was taken to the Circuit Court, but refused a hearing, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. It was then taken to the United States Supreme Court, where a contrary decision was given, and the case is now brought back again for a review of the decision of the District Court, which was rendered over a year ago.

Messrs. Grant & Swift and Storey & King appear for the Company. The first ground of error relied on by them is, that the Court wrongfully allowed the petition of Allen & Mackey to be filed without proof first being made of their claim against the Company as creditors. The denial to their petition expressly negatives the fact of there being any act of bankruptcy committed, or of there being anything due to petitioners, and calls on them to prove it. No notice of the filing of the supplemental petition was given, and the Company was refused a continuance, and was compelled to go to trial immediately. This was error. The last petition was in the nature of a new petition, for it alleges new matter. The Company, therefore, were entitled to the five days' notice, as required by law, and, therefore, a refusal was a ground of error.

By the Court—I think it would be error if you were obliged to go to trial before the time allowed in the act. I don't think this is a matter of discretion.

By Mr. Swift—Again, this supplemental petition was not filed in accordance with Section 42 of the act, which requires that a petition should be filed either on the return day or on the adjourned day, of the original petition, and this was filed on the 18th of June, being neither of those days.

The next error is that the Court took from the jury, tried, and decided the question whether Allen & Mackey were creditors.

By the Court—What is the issue made before the jury?

By Mr. Swift—The issue was on the indebtedness, and also the act of bankrupt cy. The denial negatives the assertion that any act of bankruptcy has been committed, or that it is in de bt to the petitioners in manner and form as alleged. Allen & Mackey must first prove that they had a standing in Court. Is that a thing to be presumed? It was a question on which we had a right to go to the jury, as we had denied their allegation thereof. They were also compelled to prove that petitioners were creditors, which is negatived in our denial. A case in point is in re Skelley 8 Bankruptcy Register, 214.

By the Court—That would depend on the form of denial.

Mr. Swift—I think that is the case in the ordinary form of denial. But even if it was not denied in the first two petitions, it was expressly in the denial to the petition of Allen and Story.

The verdict and judgment should be set aside because oral instructions were given to the jury contrary to the late practice act to assimilate the practice in the United States and State Courts, in which latter written instructions are obliged to be given.

Mr. Black, on behalf of the petitioning creditors, alleged in answer to the first point of Mr. Swift, in reference to a continuance that the stipulation which pretended to consent to a continuance, was drawn up by intruders, Messrs. Fuller & Smith who signed it having no right to represent Brayley & Patterson, while Dent & Black were really the attorneys. The act will not bear the construction that a petition must be filed on return day, for a party by collusion might make the return day after the six months in which it is necessary to commence proceedings, had expired, and then dismiss the petition, and thereby throw out any other creditor. Moreover, the debtor was not entitled to a continuance, if it adheres to the State practice, for it had not filed an affidavit on which to base it. The continuance is in the discretion of the Court. The petitions on which the case was tried were filed three or five months before, and therefore the debtor needed no further time, and could not be surprised, as the petition of Allen & Mackey made no figure in the case. The debtor waived his right to insisting on a five-day rule by filing its plea and demurrer.

The Court also had a right to determine whether Allen & Mackey should be allowed to prosecute. The statute makes a payoff to show himself to the satisfaction of the Court a creditor, to come in and prosecute when the original creditor fails so to do. It was not a question for the jury. The Court was satisfied that they had a position where they could step in and take the place of the first creditors, and there was consequently no error. 6 Bankruptcy Register, 209. In answer to the objection that there was no proof of the petitioners being creditors, the bill of exceptions does not claim to be a complete transcript of the evidence, and it is presumed that the verdict was sustained by evidence, in the absence of proof to the contrary. The statute does not, in reply to another objection that Gore & Sperry were not charged as being creditors of the Company, the statute does not require this. The form in Bump's Bankruptcy has been followed, and this was sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

In reference to the objection to oral instruction, the counsel for the Insurance Company had asked an oral instruction, and it is fair to presume that the instructions were given orally by consent. If the counsel for debtor wished an instruction given they should have written it out and asked the Court so to instruct, and a refusal would have been good ground for error.

The most important question is, Has substantial justice been done? It has! The delay the Company has obtained has been very unjust. For nearly two years it has kept its policy-holders from their due, and compelled them to sell their claims, in many instances, for a mere pittance, while it has done nothing but fight. The proceedings are for the benefit of creditors. Why, then, when some have petitioned for an adjudication, should others be driven into court, at the risk of losing all by the year-clause in the policy? The adjudication should stand without further delay.

The case was not concluded yesterday, but continued till this morning; the main points of argument, however, on both sides are given above.

DISCORD IN THE PARKER HOUSE.

Mary A. Bobb filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against Chas. C. Bobb, her husband, from whom she prayed for a divorce. Complainant in her bill shows that she was married to defendant in 1862, and since then has, by dint of boarding-house keeping, realized a sufficiency of money to enable her to start the Parker House, on the corner of Madison and Halsted streets. In her work she has not been aided by defendant, who, she alleges, has not done enough work to pay his board, but has frequently beaten her, badly. In consideration of which grievances she filed her bill of divorce, and obtained a writ of injunction restraining Silas from interfering with the business of the Parker House, which he has recently expressed a determination to break up.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The cases of George Hausleln, Matthias P. Petrie, and Lucius G. Fisher were referred to the Register for final report.

In the case of Guy Wilson, an order was entered that McClellan & Hodge's attorneys produce their authority to prosecute said proceeding. A motion to dismiss the petition was heard and overruled.

An order was entered in the matter of Warden and Oregen, to answer the petition of Abram French and others in ten days.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

J. Bridges pleaded guilty to the larceny of a quantity of cloth dress goods, and was remanded for sentence.

Frank and Aba Wilson pleaded guilty to larceny, and were remanded. The former is the boy who stole four watches from Mayo's jewelry store.

Joseph Gramp pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of furniture from an unoccupied house. J. Washam, who was arrested with Gramp as a particeps criminis, pleaded not guilty, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to five years Penitentiary.

F. Wright, a sneak thief, was tried on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry from No. 1071 Michigan avenue, found guilty, and sentenced to eight years Penitentiary.

C. H. Wood, tried on a charge of larceny of clothing, was found guilty and sentenced to one year Penitentiary.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Jeanne Francoise Badollebb yesterday filed, in the Superior Court, a precipe in a suit of assumpsit, against John B. Mayo, laying damages at $5,000.

Henry G. Norton and Theodore R. Studley yesterday filed, in the Superior Court, a precipe in a suit of assumpsit, against Richard M. Pierce, assessing his claim for damages at $3,500.

The American Dairy-Sait Company yesterday sued out, in the Superior Court, a writ of attachment against Leander H. Butler, who, they allege, owes them $400, and has departed from the State with an intention to hinder or delay his creditors.

Susan Yorcoran yesterday filed a precipe, in a suit of assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against John Holland, laying her damages at $20,000.

Charles A. Mair, of the firm of C. A. Mair & Co., of this city, yesterday began suit, in the Superior Court, against William W. Perkins, on a plea of assumpsit, seeking to secure the amount of said interest due upon a promissory note of defendant for $1,111.

Ignaz J. Gage yesterday filed, in the Superior Court, a precipe in a suit of assumpsit, against Benjamin Lombard and Fernando Jones, claiming $4,000 damages.

David B. Hill yesterday filed, in the Superior Court, a precipe in a suit of trespass, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, claiming $4,000 damages.

Elizabeth Mueller was, in the Circuit Court, yesterday, appointed guardian of Peter and Maria Mueller, juniors, under an approved bond of $5,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—The Supreme Court met at the usual hour, all the Justices being present, and transacted the following business:

BY MR. JUSTICE SHELDON.

107—Seth W. Hardin v. Charles Cottelle. There was a motion to set aside the order of affirmance in this case; sufficient cause is shown in the affidavit filed, and the order of affirmance is therefore set aside, and the case taken by the Court.

NEW MOTIONS.

27—Alpheus C. Badger v. The Batavia Paper Manufacturing Company et al.; motion to set aside order of affirmance as per stipulation filed, and for leave to file briefs. Motion allowed and case taken by the Court.

36—John W. Rutishauser et al. v. The People ex rel. The City of Aurora. Motion to set aside order of affirmance, and for judgment as per stipulation filed last November.

153—Leonard W. Edleman v. Abraham M. Byers et al. Diminution of record suggested, and motion for certiorari.

167—Frederick Tomlinson v. Oliver Tinker. Motion by appellant to set aside order of the Court overruling his previous motion, and to renew said motion for leave to file bill of exceptions.

The Chief Justice—The Court cannot entertain questions already disposed of. Any motion not previously decided you are at liberty to make.

194—James A. Blair v. Henry P. Stolp. Motion to pass case to the foot of the docket as per stipulation filed.

273—James Clark et al. v. Josiah Pope et al. Motion to pass case to the foot of the docket.

Mr. Eidridge—In the case of Joseph H. McCormick v. Wm. L. Huse, argued at the last term of the Court, there seems to be a misapprehension of fact in the opinion recently filed, and I therefore desire permission to file suggestions for the consideration of the Court.

The Chief Justice—The Court will direct the Clerk to enter the case on the docket, in order that we may have an opportunity of considering the suggestions.

Mr. Dickey—I had supposed this case could not be heard except upon petition for rehearing; I now desire time in which to present my suggestions.

The Chief Justice—It is not a rehearing, but merely a consideration of suggestions. You will have the necessary time.

Mr. Eidridge moved that Thomas F. Witheow, from the State of Iowa, be admitted to practice in this State.

CALL OF DOCKET.

161—Elisha G. Jester v. William Carse et al.; taken on call.

162—John A. Owen v. Robert Saracon et al.; taken on call.

163—John Fish v. John Loser et al.; taken on call.

164—The C., R. I. & P. S. R. Co. v. Johanna Austin, Administratrix, &c.; taken on call.

165—Thomas Maulding et al. v. George C. Prussing et al.; taken on call.

166—Addison Goodell et al. v. Nells P. Larsen et al.; taken on call.

167—Frederick Tomlinson v. Oliver Tinker; taken on call.

168—Josiah H. Bissell v. William Terry et al.; argued by T. L. Dickey on behalf of appellee, and taken on call.

169—Spencer & Gardner v. The People, etc.; taken on call.

170—Asahel Gridley v. the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway Company; taken on call.

172—Charles W. Holder v. Same; taken on call.

172—Jonathan H. Cheeney v. Same; taken on call.

173—Charles G. Anderson v. Alice M. Armstead; taken on call.

174—Mary A. Taylor v. Anton Kean; taken on call.

175—Seth W. Hardin v. Samuel M. W. Gouvenour; taken on call.

176—John Y. LaMoyne v. Benjamin F. Quimby et al; argued by appellant in person, and taken on call.

This case involves the title to an entire section of land, except a very small fraction, in the immediate vicinity of the City of Chicago.

177—Clarence I. Peck et al. v. The Brighton Company; taken on call. This is a case in which the rights of parties to the well known Brighton estate are to be tested.

178—Elizabeth L. Davenport v. John Karns; taken on call.

179—The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company v. William Baker; taken on call.

180—The Board of Supervisors of Knox County v. Frederick Christianer; taken on call.

TO-MORROW'S CALL.

The call of the docket to-morrow will embrace numbers 181 to 200 inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

Exercises Incident to the Opening of the New North Wing—Report of the Board of Managers—Readings and Addresses.

At the invitation of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, a select company of more than a hundred persons, assembled at that charity, on Tuesday evening, to participate in a very pleasant entertainment, and to inspect the new hospital building. The occasion was the opening of the north wing thereof, which is a three-story brick, 140 feet in depth, and which will increase the capacity of the hospital by the addition of seventy-two beds. The guests were first assembled in the lecture-room, where they were entertained with readings by Mr. A. C. Burbank, a report from the Board of Managers, and a speech by Franklin MacVeagh, Esq. Mr. Burbank's readings elicited the heartiest applause, and were exceedingly enjoyable.

The report detailed the history of the Hospital enterprise, gave the number of patients (327) treated, the relations of the charity to the Relief and Aid Society, and thereby to the great fire, and a sketch of the Dispensary Department, in which thousands of prescriptions are annually made for out-patients; also, a sketch of the organization and functions of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Hospital, and of the struggles to secure the $40,000 worth of property now in possession of its Board of Trustees, and a list of the physicians and surgeons of the Hospital. The report concluded as follows:

"This being the only hospital of its kind in the Northwest, its Board of Management feels that it is deserving of support, and that it should, as soon as possible, be made free. The reasons which impel its members to this conclusion are: (1) The tremendous popularity of the homeopathic system of medicine, and its superior usefulness also; and (2) the feeling that the medical preferences of poor persons who are ill are deserving of consideration in the bestowal of charity. Surely it is wrong to compel a sick man in his behalf to a kind of treatment which he does not want, and would not have, if circumstances were different. They feel that the charities of the 150,000 of the better class which employs homeopathy in this city, and of the more than 300,000 in the State of Illinois who do the same, would, and should, equip and endow this hospital so as to place its prosperity beyond a contingency, and to open its doors to all who need medical and surgical aid, and who prefer that it shall be of this particular kind. They are quite positive that, if the subscriptions of well-to-do homeopathists were not diverted into other channels, for the support of other charities, this one might flourish as a free hospital. And, since the ratio of the intelligent poor will certainly increase in this city from year to year, they feel like urging that the liberal gifts of confirmed homeopathists shall be rightfully appropriated, and that private practitioners of this school shall thereby be relieved of the extra burden which they are now compelled to carry."

Mr. MacVeagh's address was an eloquent appeal for the endowment and permanent establishment of this as a free hospital.

The entertainment, which was in all respects a success, concluded with a walk through the new, clean, and well-ventilated wards, which were furnished with fresh beds, and a few beautiful chromos and other home-like attractions. After this came refreshments, mutual congratulations, and then Good-night.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A large number of strangers were present at the noon prayer-meeting in the Methodist Church Block, yesterday.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at the Home, South Evanston, at noon on Saturday.

A gentleman named A. L. Berscheck yesterday lost a wallet, containing about $500 in checks, which was found by an honest little inmate of the Newsboys' Home, and returned. The boy was rewarded with $5.

A special meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held Friday evening in the basement of the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, for the purpose of considering the question of the purchase of a hall.

John Clark keeps a saloon on State street, called "Windsor Castle," and he also keeps late hours in the castle, and doles out drink to the thirsty after the mysteh hour. His humanity in this respect yesterday cost him a $50 bill.

Wat. Robbins and gang were up before Justice Banyon yesterday morning, and moved for a continuance, which was granted them. This morning they will be dismissed, of course, but it is a source of gratification to know they all had to pass a night in a dirty cell like other fellows.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was fined $100 by Banyon, yesterday, for obstructing the public highway in building a flagging-station on Clark street. Of course, the Board of Public Works did not make the complaint. They are for ornament, and not use.

Mayor Bond and Supt. Washburn were closeted together for more than an hour yesterday afternoon, but the substance of their conversation was not divulged, except that it related to the Lull affair. An early decision in the case may be reached in consequence.

The *Times*, in Tuesday's issue, stated that the Board of Public Works had issued notices to owners of all frame buildings within the fire limits to remove them, or they would be torn down at the end of sixty days. As these notices were issued *over six weeks ago*, it is quite in the nature of things that the *Times* should publish the fact as news.

Abner Kinney had rather go fishing. Almost any one would, for the Bridewell is not a place one from

A MURDEROUS RAID.

The Notorious Scoundrel John Garrity on the War-Path.

Several Citizens Assaulted by Him on Clark Street.

One of the Victims an Ex-Superintendent of Police.

On the eve of the opening of the Great Exposition it is unfortunate to call the attention of the public to the scandalous inefficiency of the Police Department, as illustrated in a series of outrages committed with impunity in one of the most important thoroughfares of the city, by a gang of scoundrels who are well known to the authorities. That such scenes should have been enacted as disgraced Clark street on Tuesday night, shows very plainly that the force is thoroughly intimidated by the men, members of an organized gang of ruffians, who endangered the lives of citizens at that time.

The party who figured so conspicuously in outraging decency were Mike McDonald, an infamous and desperate gambler; John Garrity, a shoulder-hitter, brother of the notorious burglar Hugh Garrity, now serving for the second time a term in the Penitentiary; the well-known Johnny Dowling, gambler and desperado, and another man, name unknown. At seven o'clock in the evening they were gathered in front of Jake Wolford's saloon, No. 123 Clark street, only a few doors from Madison. Without a word of provocation, the ruffian Garrity, turned upon an unoffending citizen who was standing near the door, and let out at him, pounding his face until the man was nearly unconscious, and finally knocking him into the basement. This done, the drunken rough crossed the street, and, seizing upon another unarmed citizen, dealt him a blow in the face, which sent him sprawling and stunned upon the flags. The poor fellow thus suddenly assailed staggered to his feet, and caught at the lamp-post for support. McDonald walked up to the wounded man, thrust his hat upon his head, and struck his arm from the lamp-post, ejaculating, "Leave go, G—— d—— you, you're not hurt!" The man again clutched at the lamp-post for support, and was again beaten down by McDonald, who, fearing the effect upon the crowd of the sight of Garrity's victim, endeavored to make it appear that "he was not hurt."

A small crowd collecting, the ruffians moved away, when further promise of sport appeared in a phaeton, in which were two women. Garrity saw his game, and endeavored to drive the vehicle against a telegraph pole. One of the occupants, determined to defend herself, struck at the ruffian with a whip, and a delightful scene ensued, in which a rough was endeavoring to kill two women. The noise and crowd attracted a policeman, who, on learning the cause of the uproar, turned upon Garrity and told him "this would never do." The ruffian retorted with an obscene remark, and the cowardly officer took no further notice of the affair. The attention of Capt. Buckley is called to this officer, with recommendations to bring him before the Board without a day's delay.

A few minutes later the same gang had made another strike. Garrity had launched out upon another harmless person, Wells Sherman, ex-Deputy Superintendent of Police. It was the work of but a few moments to inflict such injuries upon Wells as to leave him senseless and bleeding upon the sidewalk. He was taken up and conveyed home by Ald. Corcoran. An examination of his wounds disclosed a hideous gash upon the back of his head, evidently the work of brass knuckles, and a cut on his left cheek nearly three inches in length. Besides these, were the marks of boot-heels on the back of his neck, showing that the ruffian Garrity had added to his amusement by stamping upon his prostrate body.

The excitement caused by this last outrage warned the gang to retire for a while, and they remained drinking until about 11:30 o'clock.

At that hour, Mr. S. J. Medill, City Editor of THE TRIBUNE, left the office, and was walking south on Clark street to the Pacific Hotel. At the northwest corner of Monroe street, he observed a party consisting of Mike McDonald, John Garrity, Morris Martin, and John Dowling. As he approached them they recognized him, and moved toward him. Garrity crossed the street, and, walking at a rapid pace, disappeared. The readers will remember that some new timbers have recently been put up on Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, for the purpose of securing the guy-ropes which sustain the derricks in use for the construction of the new Government buildings. Mr. Medill passed this post, Garrity emerged from behind it, and dealt him a blow with a heavy blunt instrument, evidently the brass knuckles, upon the back of the head. The cowardly assailant then ran in the direction of his "pals."

Fully satisfied with their evening's amusement, which they had only relinquished because the number of pedestrians at that hour was limited, the gallant crew proceeded to the gambling hell of Watt Robbins, on Clark street, near Monroe. This gambling-den, like others, is guarded by a watch-man, who, after surveying the party through the aperture in the door, refused to admit them. This refusal induced a riot. Dowling and Garrity produced revolvers and fired at the door-keeper. The slumbering police came up and "pulled" the gambling-house, utterly ignoring the ruffians outside. The inmates, including Robbins, were taken to the Armory, locked up, and fined heavily yesterday morning. Dowling, who gave the name of Brown, was held in bonds of $500 to answer the charge of shooting at the officers. Meanwhile, no steps were taken to secure any of the gang of roughs, who only escaped being murderers by accident and that fortune which protects bullies and roughs in Chicago. Another commentary on our police government.

BOARD OF POLICE.

A Variety of Business Transacted Yesterday.

The Board of Police met, as usual, yesterday. Supt. Washburn made a communication to the effect that he had received $10 from Mr. John Wilson, to be given to Officer James Morgan, as a reward for services in recovering Mr. Wilson's horse and buggy; also the sum of $80 from Mr. M. O. Walker, to be given to Officer Hainsman, for similar services. The Superintendent's recommendation that the officers be permitted to receive their amounts, was concurred in. The Superintendent further recommended that Officer Michael Brennan, of the Twelfth Precinct, be appointed Chief Clerk in the Superintendent's office, to date from Sept. 1, with an additional salary of $200 per annum. This recommendation was also concurred in.

The question having been presented by some of the legal parasites who hang around courts to help people out of scrapes on technicalities, whether the Board had a legal right to suspend sentence over an officer during good behavior, and then discharge him when again charged with any offense, on motion the question was referred to Corporation Counsel Tuley.

The case of Officer Hogan, tried several days since for intoxication, was taken up, and the officer was sentenced to be discharged from the force.

The case of Officer Colburn was also taken up, and he was found guilty and sentenced to be brought before the Board and be severely reprimanded.

Mr. R. T. Crane, of the Exposition Board of Directors, having visited the Fire Marshal, and asked whether the Fire Department would station an engine at the Exposition Building, the Marshal asked the Board to authorize him to comply with the request. It was proposed to send the new Cole engine, which is to arrive to-day, and to pick a company of ten from the whole force to show our visitors a fine specimen of our Fire Department. This arrangement will be very convenient, since there is now no place for a new engine. The Marshal was, therefore, authorized to organize Company No. 23, and was told to pick fine men for the Company.

The Marshal asked information as to the time which the Board had established to change the uniform from hats to caps, and as no information was forthcoming, the Marshal determined to ask the Board to pass an order making the change as soon as practicable. Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

H. W. Loring, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

L. H. Thayer, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

J. Q. Hoyt, Jr., of New York, is at the Pacific.

Senator Browning, of Quincy, is at the Sherman.

Thomas Decatur, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Gen. John Buffum, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Newton Dexter, of Rhode Island, is at the Sherman.

Benjamin Musgrove, of Halifax, England, is at the Pacific.

W. W. Brown and family, of Corry, Pa., are at the Pacific.

J. V. G. Price and family, of Little Rock, Ark., are at the Pacific.

We learn that Mrs. M. I. Rayne, the accomplished editor of the Chicago *Magazine*, is about to enter the field as a lecturer. She will tell what she knows of "Fashion and Folly," a subject which, we have no doubt, she will treat with her customary ability.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WENONA, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Hon. Marshall McCall, a prominent citizen, who formerly represented the Cadiz, Ohio, District in the State Legislature, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wilkie Collins will deliver his first lecture in America on the 7th of October, in Albany. The second will be given in Troy.

The Governor of Michigan has appointed Frank Gorton to be Superintendent of St. Mary's Falls Ship-Canal, in place of Guy H. Carlton, resigned.

The Pope has given to the Indiana Notre Dame University a marble statue representing the Virgin Mary sitting in meditation by her spinning-wheel.

Secretary Fish has recently recalled Consul Kinsy

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The number of persons whose morals were so much worse than those of the characters in "French-women" that they could have been improved by a contemplation of the illustrious aggregation of nobility and weakness, appears to have been smaller than the name of Chicago abroad would warrant. The generosity of the managment in continuing the piece for the benefit of these depraved and numerically insignificant creatures at a personal sacrifice is duly appreciated. However, the wicked cannot always have things their own way, and now we are promised a new American drama, by Louis Vider, adapted to the American stage by Mr. A. Cazaurun. "Immolation" is the attractive title of the piece, which is "a story of domestic life, founded on facts." The public will miss the graceful and polished actor, Mr. Floyd, whose "stock" engagement with Mr. McVicker ended last week. The piece will introduce once more to the public a pleasant little lady and accomplished actress, Mrs. Mary Myers, whose absence from the stage has been due to sickness. The cast is as follows:

Helen Ramsey	Miss Ada Gray
Mary Ramsey	Mrs. Myers
Susannah Hatch	Mrs. Stoneall
Betty	Miss Ada Vall
George Ramsey	J. O'Neil
Commodore Ramsey	M. Bainford
Henry Ramsey	J. W. Norris
Richard Harkey	Fred. Bock
John	W. H. Seymour
William	Mr. Carlos

"Immolation" will be presented this evening, and continued until further notice.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

This evening the last piece to be performed by Dr. Palmer's spectacular organization will be presented at the Globe Theatre. It is "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," which is being played at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. The attractions of the Rigis, Girards, and Miss Maggie Nichols remain. The benefit of the charming Rigi sisters has been postponed until to-morrow evening, and there is no doubt of its pecuniary success to the two beautiful dancseuses.

Pianos Cheap.

Pianos that have been rented from three to six months. Prices from $200 to $300. Some good second-hand pianos lately taken in exchange; prices from $125 to $200; just the thing for children beginning music, where parents do not care to purchase an expensive instrument. Every piano warranted; will be taken back any time within five years, at full price, less ordinary interest, in part pay for a new piano at our regular prices. Read's Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and VanBuren streets.

The Ladies

will please remember that the Grand Fall Millinery opening of Messrs. Howes & Prescott will commence to-day, as previously announced, and continue to the end of the week. All who miss being at their store, No. 253 Wabash avenue, on these days, will miss a rare treat.

AN APPEAL TO MR. GOODRICH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see by yesterday's TRIBUNE "that Bodine will not appear at Dexter Park at the next or any future meeting, so long as the present managers of that institution remain in authority." The treatment of Bodine at the July meeting is sufficient reason for Mr. Goodrich's refusal to allow his horse to appear next week. Still, in the interest of those who will come a good way to see a square and speedy race, I hope Mr. Goodrich will be induced to reconsider his determination, and allow his very speedy horse and gentlemanly driver to appear next week at Dexter Park.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 23. FAIR PLAY.

COAL SALES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway to-day sold 90,000 tons of Scranton coal at the following prices: Steamboat, 10,000 tons at $4.60 to $4.82½; grate, 20,000 tons at $5.00 to $5.25; egg, 12,000 tons at $5.35½ to $5.35; stove, 36,000 tons at $5.35 to $5.37½; nut, 2,000 tons at $4.70 to $4.72½.

All Cash.

The Public Library of Kentucky offers only cash gifts, and proposes to pay them by checks on the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, on the day of presentation and witaout discount. For full particulars, see TRIBUNE, next Saturday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—In Wall street the day opened with an unsettled feeling, in consequence of the suspension of Howes Macy, bankers, and Brown & Watson, gold-brokers; but there was very little excitement. Later an improved feeling prevailed, when the Clearing-House meeting adjourned.

Money about 1 per cent per diem. Foreign exchange dull and nominal. Prime bankers' rates were marked down to 109 for 60 days, and 107¾ for short sight. Good bills could be bought for much less. Commercial bills sold at 104.

Gold has been active, fluctuating during the day between 111¾ and 112¾, and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates have been 6 and 7 per cent, and flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $23,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $321,000.

The offerings of United States bonds to the Treasury have been slow and lagging, only $2,611,750 having been received. In the street, a strong demand for all classes of United States bonds, for cash, has been noted, though, of course, the offerings were slim. The quotations were:

United States of '81, registered	115 bid
United States 5-30s of 1865, coupons	114 bid
United States 5-20s of 1867, coupons	115 bid
United States 5s, 5-20s of 1865, coupons	115 bid

The Clearing-House Committee issued $2,500,000 in loan-certificates to-day, making a total thus far since Monday morning of $12,500,000.

The assurances given by leading dry goods houses, and those interested in other branches of commerce, that no trouble exists in those departments despite the various reports, have done much in alleviating the condition of Wall street, and in a measure account for the quieter state of affairs.

The exports of produce for the week ending yesterday amounted to $6,501,313 (currency values), being an increase over last week of $1,611,900. The total for the corresponding period last year were $5,283,128, and $4,228,360 in 1871. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, are $268,873,287 against $161,786,682 last year, and $168,090,935 in 1871.

The cable dispatch announcing the suspension of the firm of Cleves, Halbecht & Co. had no effect on the street. The feeling on the street continues strongly in favor of keeping the Stock Exchange closed; in fact, this measure is absolutely necessary to save any fresh excitement. There was the usual crowd on Broad street to-day, and irregular dealings in stocks continued. It is utterly impossible to give even an approximate idea of the course of prices, as dealings were in no small degree fictitious. Stocks were offered at all sorts of prices, and sold for in the same manner, simply for effect. At the close the following prices were current on the street:

	Bid.	Asked.
New York Central & Hudson	86	89
Harlem	104 @104¾	....
Lake Shore	75	76
Wabash	40 @ 43	....
Northwestern	38 @ 39	....
Rock Island	86½@ 89	....
Ohio & Mississippi	20 @ 20	....
Union Pacific	18 @ 19	....
C. C. & I. C	20	....
Hannibal & St. Jo	19	21
Western Union Telegraph	59 @ 60	....
Pacific Mail	59 @ 60	....

The day closed with signs of encouragement. The *Mail* says: "Everything is at a stand-still in Wall street, including the panic itself; and it is hoped that the tide will soon set in the direction of higher prices and better feeling generally."

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 24—5 p. m.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, £138,000. Consols for money, 92¾; on account, 92⅞. Bonds—5-20s of '65 and of '67, 90⅜; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91¼. Erie, 44¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—6 p. m.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 9¼; Orleans, 9¼. Receipts, 10,000 bales; American, 4,800 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Corn, 32s. Other articles unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Rentes, 57f 170c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrival, 476; total for the week, 7,881. The market still continues at a dead-lock, with no sales except to supply the local demand. Buyers are still undecided how to act. It was thought trade would take the usual course to-day, but the reported failure of Clews & Co. caused another set-back. The yards are full of stock, most of which, it is thought, will be shipped East in first hands. Prices to the local trade are no criterion of market. Sales including 16 Illinois steers, averaging 1,500, at $5.75; 14 Ohio steers, averaging 1,300@1,485, at $5.75; 183 Indiana steers, averaging 1,107@1,343, at $4.60@5.50; 30 Michigan steers, averaging 880@1,100, at $3.75@4.25; 26 Canada steers, averaging 1,079@1,161, at $4.25@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 245; total for the week, 985. No sales. Canada lambs held at $5.00@5.50; Canada sheep at $5.00@5.50; Western sheep at $4.00@4.75.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 395; total for the week, 2,845. The hog trade is least affected by the financial panic. Dealers are stiff, and although currency is scarce, move their hogs on drafts. On yesterday over 4,000 were sold. To-day trade was active at 10c per cwt advance on yesterday's prices, with a fair supply of the grass being cleared. Sales were 2,000 Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana hogs averaging 195@200 lbs, at $4.60@4.85.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The trade movement was very slow with agents, but there was a fair jobbing distribution. There is no panic in the dry-goods trade, but a calm and confident feeling exists, and all rumors of failures are utterly groundless. Prices for cotton and woolen fabrics are steady; prints in fair demand and short supply; wool and cotton flannels moderately active and firm; fancy domestic dress fabrics in steady request; shawls quiet.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The demand for wool has fallen off, owing to the financial troubles in New York; transactions are small; triple-extra at pick-lock Ohio and Pennsylvania, 60@65c; double-extra do, 54@55c; medium and extra, 50@52c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 47@51c; combing and delaine fleeces scarce, and higher prices expected; now quoted at 55@56c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—The crude oil market is dull; nothing doing; nominally $1.05@1.10. Refined market—Business at a stand; no quotations; quoted yesterday at 15½@16c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—COTTON—Nominally lower; middling uplands, 18c.

BREADSTUFFS—The money panic has blocked business. Shippers cannot sell exchange, and there is hardly enough doing at the Produce Exchange to establish prices. Cash buyers can obtain material concession. Flour is quoted 10@15c lower. Receipts, 13,400 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.30@5.90; common to good extra, $6.40@6.60; good to choice do, $6.65@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.10@8.15; Ohio extras, $6.40@8.10; St. Louis, $6.60@10.65. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower. Receipts, 28,000 bu; Iowa spring, $1.40@1.42 No. 2 Chicago, $1.41@1.43; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.45@1.47; white Western, $1.75, in car lots. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 96,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62@63c; mill do, 64@65c; yellow, 64@65c. Oats quiet, with light supply; receipts, 13,000 bu; mixed Western, 53@54c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 27@28c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm; 40@50c for crop of 1873.

LEATHER—In fair demand at 27½@30c; Orinoco, 25@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet, firm, and unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio, 21@23c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; molasses and rice dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40@40¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $17.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear, 8¼c. Lard lower; old Western steam, 8¼@8⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Lower and heavy at 91@91¼c, cash.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 24.—Market generally unsettled. Values cannot be ascertained; buyers and sellers hold off for more settled condition of money; only sale reported, 60,000 bu Ohio oats at 46c lots.

FREIGHTS—Heavy and nominal at 14c for wheat, and 11c for corn.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower at $6.90@7.10. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet at 65c. Rye steady at 94@95c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; not enough doing to justify quotations. There is nothing pressing on the market, and such orders as are here are awaiting a quieter and better defined state of financial affairs in other cities.

WHISKY—Unsettled; sales at 90c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.40; No. 2 do, $1.44; amber Michigan, $1.38 September; $1.39@1.39½ for October; No. 1 red

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AIKEN'S THEATRE—Corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. "Thieves of Bagdad."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Hunchback of Notre Dame."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

INSTEAD OF BITTER, USE SWEET QUININE

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685. New York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Removes the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Agents.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, September 25, 1873.

Crop reports for September, received by the Department of Agriculture, present a complete summary of the wheat crop for 1873. There is a manifest improvement in the yield of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; in Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan there is little difference from the crop of 1872, while California and Indiana have been less favored than last year. The Commissioner of Agriculture believes that the decrease of yield, in nearly every instance, can be traced to the want of intelligent cultivation.

The Republicans of the State of New York, assembled in convention at Utica yesterday, passed the usual stereotyped resolution denouncing the salary-grab. Other resolutions were also adopted, in which it is declared that legislative bodies ought not to meet after their successors have been chosen; and that provisions should be made by which the whole record of members of Congress and the State Legislatures should be exhibited to the country before the holding of elections in which they are concerned. The platform, as finally adopted, contained a temperance resolution, and one favoring cheap transportation, with a view to which the Convention would have the canal tolls reduced to the lowest rates. Francis S. Thayer was nominated for Secretary of State, and Nelson K. Hopkins for Comptroller.

Yesterday will always be remembered as a noble epoch in the financial history of Chicago. While the New York banks found it necessary to withhold the currency on large demands, and there were failures and suspensions in many of the large cities, Chicago passed through without a scratch. The banks are transacting their business as usual, the balances were all adjusted in the Clearing-House without the use of certificates, few checks were thrown out anywhere, and there was a better feeling in the business community than there had been at any time since the panic set in. There has not been what could be called a run on any bank in Chicago,—not even on any one of the savings banks. The Board of Trade has been open every day, and not a single failure is reported. The grain trades have been largely closed up, and the balances paid in money. It is a showing of which Chicago may be proud at this time, and a good indication that the storm will pass over our heads.

A brief year ago, Mr. Henry Clews, the ex-banker, addressed the first political meeting of the Presidential campaign in New York City, and in the course of his speech depicted the dreadful financial condition of the country which must ensue in case Mr. Greeley were elected President. As it happened, Gen. Grant was elected President, and Mr. Henry Clews is now flat on his back in the midst of a panic quite equal to the one which he had conjured up in the emergency of Mr. Greeley's election. The logic of all this goes to show, even putting the matter in its most favorable light, how much Mr. Henry Clews knew of what he was talking about, and how much nonsense may be uttered by banker-politicians who hold the Government deposits and descant upon the unsound financial views of their political opponents. The fact is, that Jay Cooke and Henry Clews have been long known to almost everybody except Boutwell, Richardson, and Grant as a pair of financial shysters. They have derived their chief consequence and power for mischief from their Government connection. Nine-tenths of all the people who have intrusted money to them have done so because the Government did.

The Chicago produce markets were again very weak yesterday; but grain was active, principally in the settlement of outstanding contracts. Provisions were nominally unchanged at $15.50 @15.00 per brl for mess pork, 8c per lb for lard, 7¼@7½c for shoulders, 8¼@8½c for short ribs, 8½c for short clear, and 9@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominal at 91@92c per gallon. Lake freights were dull, and 2c lower, at 8c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was active and easier. Wheat was active and 6¼@8½c lower, closing at 90c cash, and $1.00 seller October. Corn was active, and 3c lower, closing at 34c cash, and 36¾c seller October. Oats were active, and 2c lower, at 25c cash, and 27c seller October. Rye was dull, and 2c lower, at 60@60½c. Barley was active, and 7@10c lower, closing at $1.05 for No. 2, and 85@86c for No. 3. The cattle market was dull and weak, shippers being unable to purchase, owing to the condition of the money-market. Sales at $2.25@5.90 for common Cherokee cows to extra choice steers. The hog-market was also dull and easy, at $4.25@4.60 for common heavy to choice light grades.

The platform adopted, yesterday, by the joint convention of the Liberals, Democrats, and Reformers of Wisconsin was, in the main, a very good document. In terse English, it declared independence of old corrupt parties and of the dictation of professional politicians; reaffirmed the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, that it is the province of government simply to restrain men from injuring one another; insisted upon a decrease in the number and compensation of public officers; denounced protective tariffs as damaging to producers and consumers alike; and pointed with satisfaction to the fact that the country has jails, and should use them for the benefit of bribe-takers and persons who abuse their official trusts. As an offset to this arraignment of the party in power, the platform says too much of the improvement of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers at public expense, and approves of rotation in office, as a neglected right of the average citizen. William R. Taylor, of Dane County, was nominated for Governor; Charles D. Parker, of LaCrosse, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ferdinand Kuehn, of Milwaukee, for Treasurer; Peter Doyle, of Prairie du Chien, for Secretary of State, and A. Scott Sloan, of Dodge County, for Attorney-General.

THE SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

Yesterday opened with a feeling of stupefaction rather than of panic in financial circles throughout the country. The New York banks held a meeting early in the day, and resolved to make a furtner issue of loan certificates to the amount of $10,000,000; to ask the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the redemption of bonds coming due Jan. 1, 1874; and to stop paying large checks except through the Clearing-House. The last resolution was at first construed as a virtual suspension on the part of the banks, and produced an unfavorable feeling; but later in the day it was conceded to be a wise precaution, as tending still further to economize the use of greenbacks, while satisfying all the demands of a condition of solvency. Checks of manufacturers and others having to meet pay-rolls of employes were paid in greenbacks as usual. In this way the day was bridged over without any bank failure, although the private firm of Howes & Macy failed to open their doors. This is one of the largest banking firms in New York. It is believed that their suspension, unlike that of Jay Cooke and Henry Clews will be only temporary. The Union Trust Company announced that they would pay dollar for dollar, and that the defalcation of their Secretary was only $400,000. In the afternoon a much better feeling existed both in monetary and trade circles, and the impression prevailed that the panic was over. Auction sales of stocks were made on the Real-Estate Exchange at better prices than the closing street quotations of the previous day. The grain and provision markets were stagnant, by reason of the impossibility of selling sterling exchange.

A bogus dispatch was sent out early in the day to the effect that all the Baltimore banks had suspended. Our special dispatch from that city shows that the only failure there was that of a private firm, dealing largely in Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad bonds. The reports from Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, and other cities, are encouraging and satisfactory. The only financial trouble abroad is the suspension of the firm of Clews, Habicht & Co., London, and that of a private banking house in Berlin.

THE SITUATION AT HOME.

The business password of the day should be "Forbearance." The outcome of the present financial panic depends upon the extent to which forbearance and moderation shall prevail. The tendency in times like these is for every man to look out for himself and devil take the hindmost. If this fell spirit can be kept back, nothing can seriously impair the present prosperous condition of the Northwest. And, in every event, the West will still be the granary of the world and Chicago the principal storehouse. Speculating bankers may suspend, moonshine railroads may be stopped, stock bubbles may burst, but people must have bread to eat, and they must come here to get it. Even in the present stringency in the New York money-market, and though the panic has had a duration of less than a week, money is coming forward for grain. One express company brought half a million of currency into Chicago yesterday. At this season of the year, the movement of currency is necessarily to the West. The farmers can wear their old clothes, but the world must have breadstuffs and provisions. If we choose to demand diamonds and rubies for what we have to sell, we shall get them.

Here is a substantial basis on which our people may repose their confidence. Nothing but a spread of the uneasy feeling occasioned by the New York troubles can bring serious misfortune for us. It rests with the people of Chicago themselves to subdue the excitement or fan the flames into fury. We held our heads up under a ten-fold heavier calamity than the present emergency can possibly bring us. We saw from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth of property converted into smoke and ashes within two days, yet we went on with new vigor, fresh impulses, and higher ambition. No such visitation has come upon us in this instance. There has been no great fire; there has been no failure of crops; no war, pestilence, or famine. There is just as much money in the country to-day as there was six months ago. Some of it has been withdrawn from circulation and locked up in vaults, but it will come out again before long. Our banks are better off, as a whole, than any others in the country. New York City was more shocked by a false rumor that the Chicago banks had suspended than it was at anything that happened on the spot. The securities in which our funds are invested at the present time are the best in the world. They consist mainly of grain-receipts, almost altogether of vouchers for commodities of staple value, safely stored away and amply insured. What better collaterals could be found? As a matter of course, they are not instantaneously convertible on demand at such a time as this, but, unlike fancy stocks, their actual value does not decrease. Though the nominal price of grain may decline a few cents, there is just the same demand for it that there was a week ago, and it is worth precisely as much. The depression is simply temporary and sympathetic; the rebound is absolutely certain.

It is a duty which the people owe to themselves rather than to the banks to press the latter as little as possible in the present emergency. Are they afraid of losing their deposits? There is but one way that they could certainly lose them (or lose them temporarily), and that is by crippling the banks and forcing them to sacrifice their securities. Are they in need of money for the transaction of business? They can get that much without difficulty, but they cannot all of them get all their money at once, and, if they could, they wouldn't know what to do with it. The main purposes of banks are: (1) To protect money from destruction, or robbery, for those who have no means of their own to place it beyond these dangers; (2) to facilitate commercial exchange; and (3) to earn a fair interest on capital that would otherwise be idle. No legitimate banking-house goes beyond these purposes, and nothing has yet occurred which can endanger the credit or resources of legitimate banking-houses in Chicago. Every intelligent man knows that it is impossible for a banking-house to pay on demand all the funds deposited with it for safe keeping. To do this, it would be necessary to keep all these funds in a vault at all times. How could the expenses of the banking business in such case be defrayed? It is perfectly idle to suppose that banks, any more than merchants, are going to let their money lie unemployed. They must use it, and as a general thing they lend it to the very men who deposit with them, so that the bank is both debtor and creditor to the depositor. The depositor has the advantage that what is due from the bank to him is payable on demand, while what is due from him to the bank is payable at a definite time. If the depositor takes advantage of this circumstance in a time of excitement to unnecessarily cripple the bank, he should be "spotted" as an unsafe customer and as a firebrand in the business community.

If the people will keep cool, they and their business and their money will be all right. Chicago is better off to-day, in all its relations to the present financial flurry, than any other large city in the United States.

CURRENCY IN TIMES OF PANIC.

The project of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive interest-bearing bonds at any time in exchange for greenbacks, and, upon the surrender of the greenbacks, restore the bonds, minus the interest meanwhile, has been frequently discussed in this paper. During the temporary stringency in the fall and early winter of 1872, we published and commended a plan sketched by a banker of this city, which had for its purpose to secure elasticity of the currency. That plan was substantially as follows: That Congress should provide by law that any holder of $10,000 or multiples thereof in any of the gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States may retire the same temporarily, at any of the Sub-Treasuries, under such regulations as may be established, and receive in exchange an amount of United States legal-tender notes equal to the face of the bonds surrendered; and that, upon presentation of a like amount of such notes at the Sub-Treasury, to receive the said bonds, or their equivalent in kind, less the interest accrued during their retirement. That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to keep a reserve of $40,000,000 in legal-tender notes, for the purpose of temporarily retiring the bonds, such reserve not to be used for any other purpose, and the whole amount of notes issued never to exceed $400,000,000.

This plan is free from the objection of increasing the public debt; it is free also from the objection of putting in circulation an amount of greenbacks in excess of what the business of the country may need. It has in its favor the consideration that it would advance the value of the greenbacks to that of the bonds, and to that extent approximate to specie values. Whenever the country needed an interest-paying investment of the highest security more than it needed the currency, the latter could be retired, and when the country needed the currency, as now, more than it needed the bonds, the Government would save the interest on the amount of the bonds retired during that time. Had Congress a year ago made this provision, not confining the privilege to the 5-20 bonds, but permitting any bond of whatever issue to be thus exchanged for greenbacks, it might have arrested the progress of the panic; it certainly would have enabled the solvent institutions to protect themselves, and, by paying their debts, have protected other institutions from embarrassment.

The amount of 5-20 bonds held by banks in this country is limited; there are, however, 10-40s and the new 5s, as well as the currency 6s, which might have been surrendered, as they are held more generally by institutions which, in times of stringency, would gladly exchange them for greenbacks. The plan we have mentioned suggested that the amount of legal tenders in circulation, including the reserve, should never exceed $400,000,000; but this restriction is not essential. Any person willing to take non-interest-bearing greenbacks in exchange for bonds ought to have the privilege of doing so,—at least until specie payments are resumed. The objections to an unlimited issue of greenbacks do not apply to the case where there is a surrender of bonds and a forfeiture of interest to an equal amount, if the holder of the notes may at any time return them and receive bonds therefor. So long as the opportunity of funding non-interest-bearing currency in interest-bearing bonds is open to every person, there will be no danger of an inflation of the currency, and the notes must of necessity be of equal value with the bond. The Secretary of the Treasury has been endeavoring to exchange 5 per cent bonds for 6 per cents. If Congress would authorize him to make the new 5s exchangeable at any time at the Sub-Treasury for greenbacks, and limit the issue of greenbacks to the sole purpose of exchange for such bonds, the new bond would have an additional value in the commercial world, and the greenback would have a fixed value which it cannot have now.

Such a provision would not prevent the failure of institutions such as Jay Cooke and Henry Clews conducted, nor would it be of any particular value to them in an emergency. It would tend to make the national bonds the security in which the banking reserves would be invested. It would have a tendency to separate the confidence operators from the real and substantial bankers. The jobbers and speculators would, of course, continue to deal in visionary railroad and other fancy stocks and bonds, and would gamble in them as now, but, when they failed, they could not create such a general distrust as would force the solvent institutions into embarrassments from the mere inability to convert their assets into currency. With a currency elevated in value to that of the national bonds, and that currency available to an amount equal to the investment in the national debt, there can be no such thing as a suspension from the mere want of currency. Failures can happen then only from a want of capital. There is no way to prevent failures which originate from that cause.

It is, of course, impossible to make this system available for the present panic, which has doubtless already spent its force; but, with the experience of the past as a warning, some such measure might well be adopted before another year is passed. In the meantime, there is a remedy, and after all the only real one, in the hands of every man, and that is to retrench expenses, to draw nothing from the banks except what is actually necessary, keep cool, and avoid speculation.

PANICS AND REAL ESTATE.

The result of recent interviews between reporters of the New York *Tribune* and the prominent real-estate operators of that city develops some very important testimony, as to the ultimate effect of the present panic upon real estate as an investment. The first dealer called upon represented that there was a general feeling that productive real estate was the only safe security at this time, and that the general confidence in it was not at all shaken. The second firm stated that a great deal of money, which during the last six months had found its way into stocks, was now going into real estate, and they had found no holders who had been induced by the panic to sell, those having property to sell holding it more firmly, because they were confident a great deal of money would shortly be placed in land. The third firm also stated that there was no disposition among their customers to sacrifice. The fourth party, who was largely engaged in placing real-estate bonds and mortgages, testified that, though transactions might fall off, the price would remain the same upon improved property, as it was always productive, and that the tendency was to hold on firmly. A prominent Pine street broker stated that many of his customers, who had large sums in bank, had withdrawn them for investment in real estate; that there was an increasing firmness in real estate, and a tendency to invest in it, and that it was just as easy to obtain money upon bond and mortgage as it was a week ago. The instances which we have cited are fair samples of the replies which were given in every case. The testimony was unanimous from all the heaviest dealers in New York that even those who were carrying the heaviest amounts in real estate had no disposition to sell, but only held the more firmly as the panic increased.

What is stated above relative to the effect of the present panic on real estate has characterized every panic heretofore. The natural effect of a panic is to cause money to flow towards the firmest security, and that security is offered by real estate—not speculative schemes and lots located in swamps and wildernesses, but improved city or country property, which pays interest on the capital invested. Every panic thus far in the financial history of the country has concentrated the attention of capital to improved real estate. Property of this class can't break, for, although trade may be dull and transactions few, the price remains fixed, for the property is still productive. The rents still go on even though there may be no immediate disposition to buy the property. It remains more stable even than Government securities. The result will be the same in the case of the present panic. All confidence in stocks and bonds has been shaken by the developments of the past week. It will be very generally conceded, in fact, that the utter insecurity of fancy stocks and moonshine railroads has been demonstrated, and that no man in his sober senses will care to pour his money into this sieve again. Capital will seek more generally the sure investment which unimproved real estate offers. Instead of flying the air in balloons, liable at any moment to burst and collapse, it will settle down to the solid ground, where it is safe, sure, and productive; where it is always not only a remunerative investment, but an unchallenged collateral.

The dispatches from San Domingo indicate that another of the wild speculations in which the balloon capitalists of this country have invested will soon follow in the footsteps of Northern Pacific. The Samana Bay Company does not appear to have made a very brilliant success as a Government. When the barter had been concluded with Baez which virtually transferred the Island of San Domingo to the New York Company, we were told that there was a general rejoicing among the natives, who were ready to recognize the private flag and share the magnificent commercial advantages to which the Americans were going to introduce them. Now we are told that the people are rising, that martial law has been proclaimed, that one of Baez's leading Generals has gone over to the opposition with 600 men, and that the cry of the revolutionists is "Down with Baez and the Samana Bay Convention!" We apprehend that there will not be a very great demand for Samana Bay stock, and that somebody has paid Mr. Baez $150,000 for one year's rental, which Mr. Baez will never give back. Samana Bay stockholders and Northern Pacific bondholders might, perhaps, trade a little among themselves in these dull times.

The San Francisco *Alta California* announces an interesting event, in the arrival of the first piece of baggage in that city from Halifax, N. S. The package was sent on the completion of the Provincial Intercolonial Railway, from Halifax, at 8 a. m., Aug. 14, arriving at Omaha Aug. 19 at 10 a. m., where, for some unknown reason, it was detained until the 11th of September, arriving in San Francisco on the 15th. But for the detention in Omaha, the baggage would have gone through in eight days. The baggage was checked No. 4,196, the number of miles from Halifax to San Francisco. It passed over eleven roads, and through the following cities, at each of which the time of arrival was marked on the baggage: Halifax, St. John, Bangor, Portland, Boston, New York, Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Ogden, and San Francisco.

Among the latest returns from the panic are those which come from Little Rock, Ark., which city, not to be behind the times, has got up a panic of its own which has no connection with Northern Pacific, Cooke, Clews, United States bonds, or even greenbacks. As near as we can get at the facts, Little Rock has been issuing shinplasters of some sort on its own account which the merchants and bankers now refuse to take. Inasmuch as city governments have no authority to issue shinplasters and make them legal tender, the banks and merchants have done a very sensible thing in refusing to take them. Nevertheless, having a panic of its own, Little Rock is undoubtedly happy.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* calls for the beheading of Richardson, and the return of Boutwell to the Treasury.

—The Madison *Democrat*, in discussing the question of "Railroads and Parties," as now presented to the people of Wisconsin, says:

> The combination of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads has destroyed competition, and left the farmers at the mercy of these heartless corporations. The rates have been increased, and a tax of millions of dollars has been levied upon the industry of the West. The local officers of one company seek to identify themselves with one party, while those of the other are trying to control the opposition. In that way, they seek to gain the support of the party press and steal away with their plunder while the people are fighting among themselves over issues that are dead, and which ought to be buried. . . . The farmers must organize in their own defense. They must discard old leaders, and act in harmony for true reform. They have the power, and should control the Government and put down rings and monopolies.

—There is no doubt that rates of freight on most railroads could be reduced one-half, and still pay a good interest on the actual cost of construction; but the great trouble has been in watering the original capital by frequent and repeated issues of stock, and on this aggregate sum freights must be so arranged as to enable the company to declare a satisfactory dividend.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.*

—The recent crash in Wall street, croakers say, was occasioned by the agitation of the railroad question. Common sense, however, says different. . . . Then again, there would be no agitation of the railroad question had not the railroad magnates undertaken to make the old and good routes pay double rates, so as to give dividends on the new and poor routes.—*Eau Claire (Wis.) Free Press.*

—It is charged the farmers' movement against railroad monopolies hastened this financial crisis, by making capitalists timid in touching new bonds and even old stocks when such a general uprising of the people against railroads made these investments dangerous. . . . But whatever the cause, one result will follow this crash—new railroad enterprises depending on the sales of bonds must stop for the present.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Union.*

—The action of the "bears" in the New York stock market in decrying the credit of the railroads may have hastened the catastrophe, but it is not likely that it could have been long averted in any event; the bubble was blown, and it was liable to burst at any moment.—*Toronto Globe.*

—The crash has been abundantly predicted. The wonder is it has not come earlier. Its immediate cause is the railroad fever. Its effects need not go much further than those closely connected with incomplete railroad enterprises.—*Hartford (Ct.) Courant.*

—It will be many a year before projectors of railroads through wild countries, to be built with borrowed money, and wait for an indefinite time for earnings, will succeed in getting a dollar from sensible men.—*Baltimore American.*

—Few people realize how hollow a thing a modern railroad is. In former times, the old-fashioned way was to form a company, issue stock, have it paid for in cash, and use the money to build the road. Later and more improved methods have mainly superseded this, and the roads are now generally built by the bondholders. . . . This method of building a road places it in the control of those who have no interest in it except to make as large profits for themselves as possible. They have very little money at stake, and, when they have farmed out all the profitable franchises, they will then hand over the skeleton to those whose money really built the road, and who will find it very much like a sucked orange.—*Scranton (Pa.) Times.*

—Now, if these enterprises were conducted upon a cash system—if the roads were built by their projectors with their own money—and if those who built them could afford to sink their capital until the profitable period arrives, not much harm would have been done, beyond such evil as the diverting of so much capital from legitimate and immediately profitable business would cause. But these enterprises have mostly been conducted upon credit. . . . A few cards being withdrawn from the pasteboard fabric, down falls the deceitful edifice.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post.*

—The country at large will suffer nothing from the collapse of railroad bubbles too far distended, or the check upon speculation too wildly indulged—nay, will be the better for it.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

—The truth about the matter is, that the absorbing capacity, both of our own country and of Europe, in regard to railroad bonds, has been reached. . . . That a crash similar to the present one was bound to come, has been evident to every person who has stopped to think of it, for months past.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

—The general aspect of the crash is as heretofore presented—the direct result of dissoluteness in public life and prostitution of government to mercenary ends.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—The principal business of the present Administration seems to be to mar that it may mend, to punch a hole in the political porridge-pot that it may patch it with a clumsy clout, and declare it "better ash new." Reckless legislation and lavish expenditure of public lands led to the Credit Mobilier scandal and all the fuss which followed.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—We have no regrets to offer over the downfall of a few financial gamblers. They deserve no better fate, and the worst thing against the Government now is, that many of them are the pets of the Administration, or have been.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The strong fellow-feeling at Washington for Wall street is not surprising. A Government that reflects the principles of political pirates and party tricksters might be expected to prove the friend in need and friend indeed of the most pestilent of all the tribes of gamblers in the country.—*New Orleans Times.*

—The storm has struck this firm and a few others, and demolished them. It will strike the system of class legislation, of monopoly and speculation on which the Administration is built, and wipe it out sooner or later.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—The mighty powers exercised by the great corporations that have stolen, through legislative or Congressional action, the rights of the people until they seem to control the destinies of the country, have united to build up in the popular mind an undefined but ever-present fear, that, whenever a time of panic comes, renders men unable to think.—*Troy (N. Y.) Press.*

—In considering the recent failures of great firms and banking concerns, we are not so much disgusted with the folly which has brought about indiscriminate ruin by reckless railroad speculation, as with the evidences of dishonesty which are everywhere apparent. Not an institution goes down that has not its revelation of knavery, on the part of one or more of its officials, to make. A few days of panic would almost justify this declaration in regard to Wall street operators: "Every one that is not fool is rogue."—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

—There is much dishonesty existing with those managing the financial affairs of the country. This condition of things has been coming steadily on for years, and it must have a conclusion. Our finances are conducted on a false basis, and, being false, the result must be false and detrimental to general interests.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—The morals of the people were contaminated with this insidious disease. The best were affected and the best fell. And when this accursed plague had spread wide and far, poisoning the very blood of the people, it became a comparatively easy matter for good men to prove faithless to their trusts, until defalcation, peculation, and robbery among officials and guardians of the public moneys was common everywhere, until now an official is looked upon with suspicion, rather with envy by those who desire his position, that they, too, may have better facilities for stealing.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—How speedily a small puncture in the gas-bag of paper credit exposes the weak spots of financial folly. How quickly long-concealed embezzlements and defalcations crop out. Great moneyed institutions, trusted implicitly by multitudes, turn out, on inspection, to be mere empty egg-shells. The secret grabs of Directors—the private loans to gamblers—and the shortages of clerks and employes, all come to light then. And yet, amidst all this overturn of rascality and broken faith, there comes a demand for renewed confidence.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The financial events of the last few days teach some valuable lessons. One is that in the investment of money the safety of the principal is of much more account than the alluring bait held out in the shape of a promise of exorbitant interest; and the other is "Don't speculate."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—If the country shall be brought back to a conservative financial policy by the accumulated failures of last week, there may not be so much to mourn after all.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—We predict that the bursting of this bubble will have a good influence in putting an end to gambling upon the business of the country, and that the failure of Cooke and men of his class will afford a lesson to the moneyed men that will be remembered.—*Illinois State Register.*

—Instead of the calamity being a permanent one, we are confident in the belief that the legitimate business of the country is going to be largely benefited by it, and that, too, within a fortnight.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

—It is not so ill a wind as to blow anybody good, and with prudence and calmness the business community may find it is no loser by the check to inordinate railroad expansion, which has for some years engrossed capital and diverted it from the channels of productive industry.—*Philadelphia Age.*

—The sharpers and idlers who have lived by mere speculation, grasping at all the available funds offering for loan, paying more for the use of money than its fair market value, and diverting it from the channels of legitimate business to swell their gains by employing it in hazardous operations, will be swept out of the way with the debris of the ruin they have caused, and will leave the field clear for that proper enterprise which alone can advance the national prosperity.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

—It is a colossal evil that a street of reckless gamblers in the commercial metropolis can plunge the whole country into disquiet and anxiety.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—If closing the Stock Exchange saved so much disaster on that day of excitement, why would not its permanent close be a blessing to the country?—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

—The closing of this institution and that kindred organization, the Gold-Room, have worked so well for two days that we take the opportunity to suggest that it would be well if they were permanently closed.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—It is not to be denied that an inflated currency has stimulated speculation, and that the extent to which the speculative spirit has been carried has precipitated this convulsion. We have always insisted that the natural influence of a depreciated currency would be to produce this result.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

We do hope that the peril of to-day will serve as a warning that the fundamental principles of finance and economic science cannot forever be violated with impunity; that an irredeemable currency is not a safe basis of trade; and that an unlimited extension of credit is the certain precursor of universal insolvency.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

—To this source [a plethora of irredeemable paper money] we may trace the excessive speculation in railroad building and railroad extension which has shipwrecked so many of the leading houses which have gone down in the present storm. To the same cause we may ascribe most of the breaches of trust and defalcations, of alarmingly frequent occurrence among the officers and agents of moneyed corporations, and that general laxity of management and want of responsible supervision over their affairs which have added another element to the general feeling of distrust. And how, it may be asked, is this evil to be checked? Assuredly not by adding to its cause.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—What the nation needs is a steady contraction of the currency till a paper dollar will buy a gold dollar. Until this result is reached, all business is made more or less precarious. The prudent will suffer a little, the reckless will suffer a great deal. But the last thing to do for general relief would be to violate the laws and get ready a new and worse crisis by adding to the causes which have caused the present one.—*Rockford (Ill.) Gazette.*

IOWA POLITICS.

Opening of the Campaign at Dubuque—The Democratic County Convention—A Republican Meeting—Speeches by Gov. Carpenter and the Hon. M. E. Cutts.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 20, 1873.

The party-leaders in Dubuque County are attempting to enthuse the masses with a burning patriotism, but party-fealty seems to have suffered from early frost, and the dear people don't rally as in times past. The fall-campaign opened in this city last Saturday. At that time, the Democrats, with shameful disregard of the recent verdict of the Coroner, the Hon. John P. Irish, Chairman of the late Democratic State Central Committee, met in the Court-House here, and put in nomination men for legislative and county offices. The Coroner's verdict, that the Democratic party in Iowa is dead, has not been approved by the old-liners. But then it is hard to tell what a Dubuque County Democrat will consent to. At any rate, they met last Saturday as Democrats, they swore as Democrats, and were nominated as Democrats, and the only odor about the whole affair not Democratic was the tameness of the proceedings. That proverbial lusty and musty interchange of blows and ideas of a Dubuque County Democratic Convention was almost wholly absent from the crowd on Saturday. The Hon. B. B. Richards, of this city, was renominated for Senator; but he came within one vote of being tied up by Alexander Anderson, a man with the odor of Rockdale clover-blossoms fresh upon him; and it was declared by many that, if Anderson had come out a few days earlier, he would have had a seat in the Senate easily enough this winter. Some almanac-maker started the report that Mr. Richards was in his seat in the Senate but three days last winter, and this ugly scandal came near killing him. He received the odd vote, however, in a count of ninety-one, and so goes back to his legislating at DesMoines, if the Republicans don't order it otherwise. The three nominees for Representatives and the nominees for county offices, excepting the candidate for Auditor, had no hard struggle to get indorsement by the Convention, and, should they all get the full Democratic vote (and the prospects for such result are bright as usual), they will be elected, for the Jackson party has some 1,800 majority in Dubuque County.

Last evening, the Court-House was quietly filled up with politicians and others who were willing to listen to Gov. C. C. Carpenter. The Governor made a soothing address, and left the Republican party exceedingly pure, exceedingly beneficent, and exceedingly self-satisfied—in Iowa. He expressed his pleasure at seeing the great progress in building which Dubuque had made in the few last years; he saw in these improvements a refutation of the charge that the rulings of the Republican party in Iowa had not been beneficent. The progress in Dubuque was but an index of the general improvement in the State. We owe the Governor thanks for informing us that the cause of our progress has been the excellent ruling of the Republican party. We had supposed that the energy and enterprise of our citizens, regardless of politics, which built our river railroad, was responsible for our changed condition.

The Governor told us that the charge that all political parties grown old in power naturally became less mindful of their obligations to the people, was wrong. This is not, he said, necessarily so; it is not, said he, a true and good theory. All students of history will thank the Governor for throwing this ray of light upon the somewhat dark page of our country's political history. He said the Republican party had shown itself anxious to clear its ranks of dishonest officials. He stated in point the case of the Credit Mobilier transgressor; and he stated it, too, in all seriousness. Only think what a change has come over our beloved Governor since the days of the Cincinnati Convention, when the Credit Mobilier charges were "nothing but campaign lies."

And the Governor gave us some more conundrums and comfortable pretty talk, and then gave way to the Hon. M. E. Cutts, to whom the audience listened with more apparent interest, for his cut were considerably sharper than the Governor's,—a fact due probably to the advantage which he said he had of the Governor, in not being a candidate for office. Mr. Cutts' thrusts at our late Democratic party, though not in rapport with the spirit of him who adjured us to say nothing but good of the dead, had at any rate a little of the merit of freshness. They would have been happy hits in the old Democratic days, and perhaps they ought to be called good here, since this slice of the Democratic party has gone back on its mortality. But what in the world of politics can induce a Republican, with all his party's odium of manifold transgressions, and while its brightest members in Iowa have been refused the stump on account of that more recent back-salary rascality; what in the world can induce a Republican to get up in meeting and talk of saving grace realized? And how can a remnant of the Democratic party attempt to galvanize the old hulk with life, with all its body of death clinging to it? These questions the people, some of them in Dubuque, are propounding; and they are evincing a little disposition to move forward.

VESTER.

A Dentist's Revenge.

A curious story of a dentist's revenge comes from Paris. M. Sandre, while returning from a visit to a patient, heard sounds of distress, and hastened to succor a person who was lying on the side of the road. This individual sprang up suddenly and rushed on M. Sandre, who knocked him down with his forceps and tied his hands. The malefactor soon recovered and asked to be released. The dentist told him that he could only escape on condition that he should sacrifice a tooth. After some discussion it was agreed that the tooth should be delivered to the forceps, and the dentist having seated his victim on a stone extracted an enormous molar by the light of the moon.

"Andy" Johnson.

A Southern gentleman, who was at Greenville, Tenn., a short time since, tells the following: A countryman came into town last week with a bundle of jeans, to have a suit of clothes made for his negro. He saw Andy Johnson standing on the corner, and said: "Well, Andy, you used to be the best tailor in these parts, and I wish you'd cut out this suit of clothes for my boy Jim here." "All right," says Andy, and they stepped into a shop near by, and in five minutes an ex-President might have been seen swinging round the circle of a dirty negro, taking his latitude, longitude and bearings for a suit of clothes.

RAILWAY ROBBERIES.

The Detectives on the Track of an Organized Band of Freight-Car Thieves.

The Heavy Losses of the Union Star Line Partly Accounted For.

During the past year or two, the managers of the Union Star Line have been puzzled by the disappearance of goods from their cars while in transit. They have been compelled to pay about $20,000 in that time to consignors of goods which have never been received by the consignees. Detectives from various cities have been employed to work upon the matter, and have been in turn defeated in their efforts to ferret out the thieves. Mr. W. W. Chandler, the agent of the line in Chicago, has been very much perplexed about the mysterious disappearance of the property from the cars, and has used every means at his command to solve the mystery. He was for a long time unsuccessful, and even now, after ten months of active investigation, does not possess that information which would bring the robbers to justice.

Last Monday a man named Mike Jones, aged 21 years, was brought before Justice Banyon and charged with stealing a box of cigars. The theft was not so ordinary as it appeared to be, as the box contained 5,000 cigars. It was directed to M. H. McHenry, No. 953 South Clark street. This box and eight packages of tobacco arrived at the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern depot on Saturday night, from Tolleston. Mike Jones was a passenger on the same train. A detective from the Central Police-Station lay in waiting for him and when he stepped from the cars he was taken into custody. At first the prisoner was very much offended with the liberties the officer took with him, but finally consented to peacefully proceed toward Police Headquarters.

The cigars and tobacco were taken in charge by agents of the Star Line, and removed to the place to which they were addressed. The residents of No. 961 South Clark street refused to receive the property, saying that they were not the persons to whom it was consigned. It was, therefore, carried back to the depot, and thence taken to the general office of the Union Star Line.

The result of Jones' examination was that he was held by Justice Banyon to appear before him next Friday, in bail of $2,000, as stated in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday last. In the meantime, Detective Simonds has been making strenuous endeavors to find out who were in league with Jones. He has been, in a measure, successful, receiving considerable aid from Mr. Chandler.

THE TRIBUNE of last Friday published an account of the escape, from the clutches of Officer Ryan, of a man described

EXPOSITION.

Chicago's Last and Most Magnificent Enterprise.

A Grand Industrial Palace Erected in Ninety Days.

The Great Exposition Building Ready for Inauguration.

The Dedicatory Exercises to Occur This Evening.

Senators Oglesby and Logan, Gov. Beveridge, and Others to Deliver Addresses.

History of the Future Home of the Arts and Manufactures of the West.

It Will Become the Focus and Centre of Northwestern Industry.

Previous Atttempts at Fairs and Expositions in Chicago.

The Inception and Growth of the Present Grand Scheme.

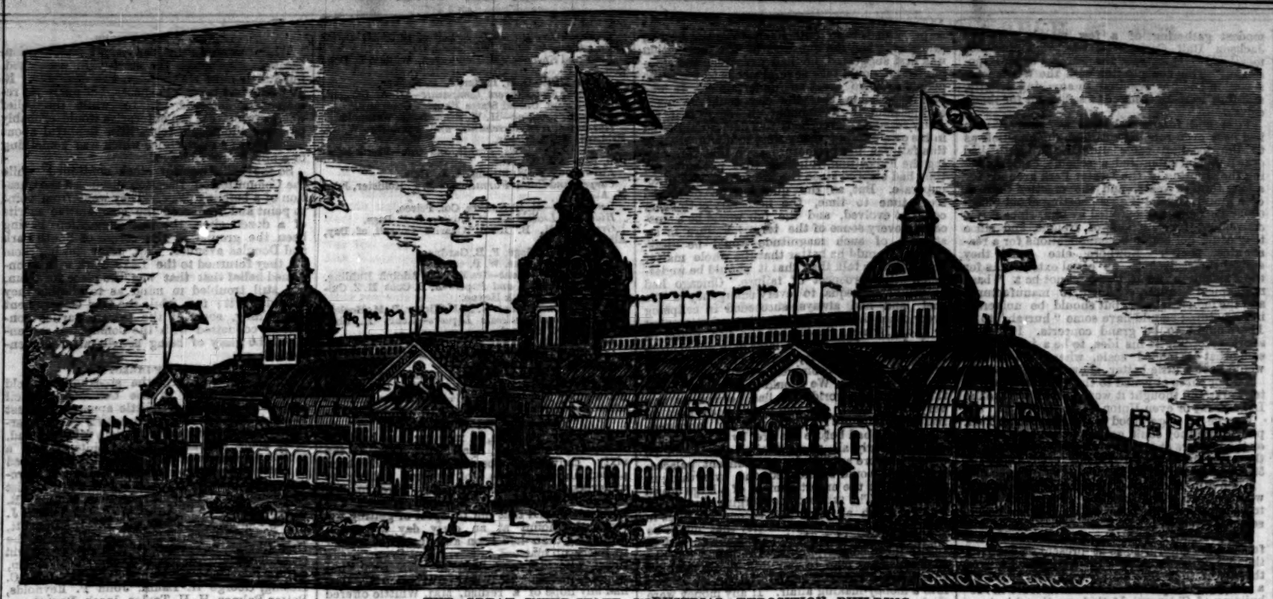
The Early Meetings at the Gardner House and "Staats-Zeitung" Building.

Difficulties Experienced in Selecting a Site for the Palace

The Lake-Front Chosen, the Stock Put on the Market, and the Contracts Awarded.

Description of the Building, and Catalogue of Articles on Exhibition.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.



THE GREAT INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

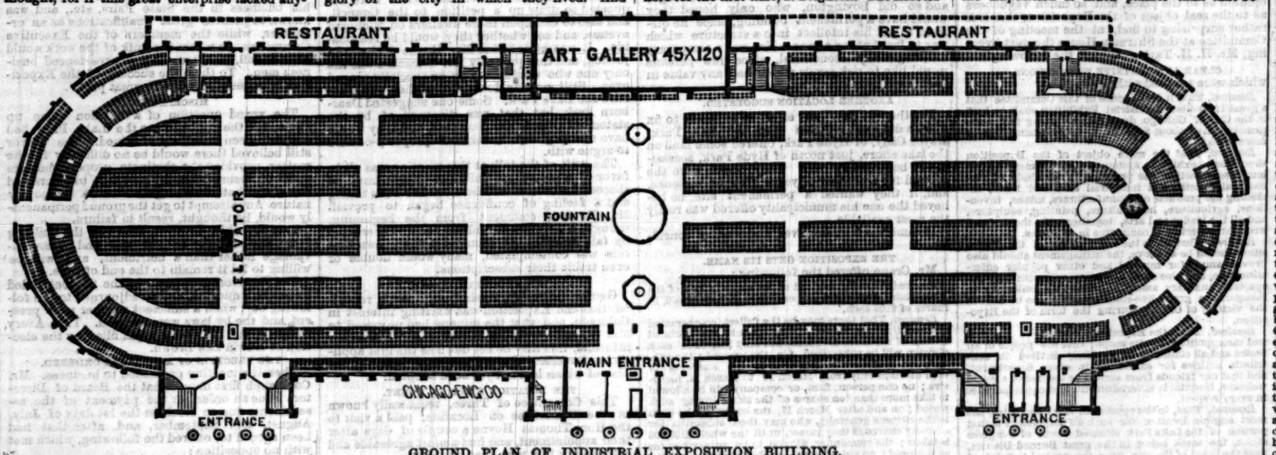
The Grand Inter-State Exposition will be opened this evening, and will be "formally inaugurated," as the expression is, with the noise of brass bands and the rounded sentences of distinguished orators from abroad and from home. The great building, which has risen so steadily and swiftly upon the Lake Shore, with less rapidity than the palace the Slaves of the Lamp built for Aladdin, but destined to be more permanent than that work of a night, will this evening be thrown open to the happy holders of tickets, and the next day will be thrown open to the world, if the world chooses to come and pay its admission fee. This future home of the arts and manufactures of the West, where followers of all trades and manufactures are to meet, to teach and to be taught, and which will serve henceforth as the very focus and centre of the industries of the Northwest, has been but little visited by the public while in course of erection. It has been from the papers alone that the majority have been kept acquainted with its daily progress, and have learned somewhat concerning its size and general appearance. The building is situated in a quiet part of the city, exposed to the view of but few except those who pass and repass it upon suburban trains. Michigan avenue, in that part of its course, is not explored by many, and hence this stately structure, which for a couple of weeks is to be the centre of the city's life and activity, will be fresh and interesting, without as well as within, to its tens of thousands of visitors, for it is not likely that its "infinite variety" will grow stale before it reaches its successful conclusion.

It is time the suspense of waiting was at an end. The excitement on the subject of the Exposition, faint at first, has been growing week by week, until it has come to be a consuming fire. Now it has swallowed up all lesser things. It inspires the advertisements, and monopolizes the local columns. It busies the hotel men, and incites the merchants to bring out their freshest goods. There is a remodeling of shop-windows, and an unwonted extravagance in cards. The bill-poster prospers, and the streets are full of boys with hand-bills. What are political conventions in the presence of such a convocation? Mr. Heaing drops the reins of the New Departure for the time, and devotes himself to the discharge of more important duties as a Director of the Exposition. Temperance and Anti-Temperance men, Democrats and Republicans, may meet in their wards and talk it out at their leisure. Nobody heeds them now. O'Hara may have aspirations and McAvoy may be pipe-laying, but every body else is thinking of the "cottage by the sea"—the big house by the lake—and the wonders it contains. For it has something which interests every one. It has jewels and cunningly-wrought work in gold and silver for the ladies, for there are none of them which these things do not please. It has something for business-men and something for idlers. Here, too, even the heaviest and most practical machinery attracts, for it is one thing to see it in a greasy, smoky shop, and another thing to view it in operation in the splendid hall of the Exposition building.

The country people have also, in their sober and deliberative way, been meditating upon the Exposition, and have been slowly coming to a conclusion that it was necessary for them to pay it a visit. At first, they gave the subject no thought, for if this great enterprise lacked anything it was puffing; but afterwards, when they saw how steadily the matter was followed up, when they saw the names of those who were engaged in it, and became convinced that it was no soap-bubble, bursting the moment they touched it, they gravely made up their minds that they must find their way to Chicago, seeing at once the rebuilt city and the wonders of the Exposition. Harvest would be over; the weather would be pleasant, and they could find no better time for following the advice of the Secretary of the State Association, and take a little relaxation, "cultivating a little more brains and a little less corn." The villages and towns of the Northwest, naturally nearer to Chicago than the country, which receives its news less rapidly, have all felt a growing interest in the Exposition. Gradually one after another of the manufacturers, who are creating a home market in the flourishing minor cities of Illinois and adjoining States, have decided that it was necessary for them to be represented here, and the moment they made their claims for space, and had those claims allowed, they became an active element to awaken their respective communities to the importance of what was going on at Chicago, and the necessity of their attending, in order to see that their townsmen had done as well as the representatives of rival places.

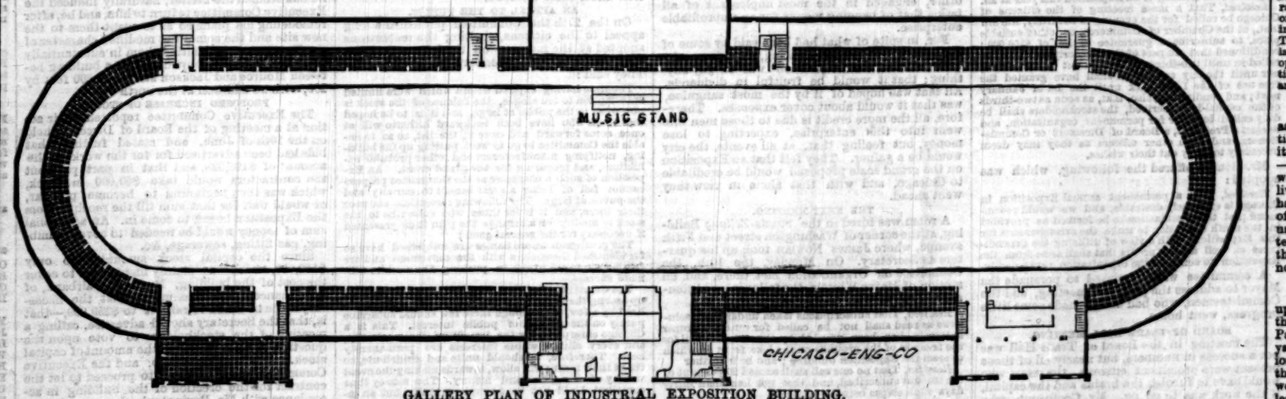
To-day, then, the Exposition opens with the good wishes of our citizens, and of those of rival and competing cities. For, in this strife to advance the cause of industry and manufactures, there is no unworthy jealousy. Each gladly helps the other, since he thereby helps himself. For many days to come, the columns of THE TRIBUNE will be filled with its chronicle of the progress of the Exposition, its history, day by day, from the time the curtain rises and the manager makes his opening speech, down to the moment when the last act closes, the curtain falls, and the pleased spectators, wishing there were more, go to their several homes. Since the future, then, will be so full of labor, there is no better time than the present in which to relate in full the history of the Exposition from its beginning down to the present day, to put together in one place the information scattered through scores of papers, and to trace, from its almost unknown fountain-head, the progress of the undertaking which is officially opened to-day. For nothing is pleasanter, in the day of great things, to look back to their obscure beginnings, and to read over, concentrated in a single page, the history of the toil of months or years.

But before beginning this long narrative, it is but fitting to say one brief word of acknowledgment of the services of those who devised the Exposition and carried it through to a successful opening. Even if they had been inspired simply by hopes of personal gain, still it would be proper to thank them, since the result of their labors will be an an advancement of the general wealth and prosperity of the city, quite independent of any individual profits of their own. But in this case the making of money was a matter which was not thought of by the active workers. They went into it, not since it seemed likely to be a profitable investment, for it did not seem to be anything of the kind, but because it would be something creditable and advantageous for Chicago. Self had no part in it. They were working for an ideal,—the glory of the city in which they lived. And



GROUND PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

while others did expect to make something out of this, and were naturally stimulated thereby, yet the inciting and animating impulse was the thought "Chicago ought to have an Exposition, and must not be beaten in anything by Cincinnati, St. Louis, or any other city." The members of the Board of Directors, and especially of the Executive and other Committees, gave not merely their money in the shape of subscriptions, or, as some then thought, of donations, but they gave what was infinitely more valuable, their time. One left his hotel, another his bank, another his store, and another his office, to devote to labor for the city's honor time which they could hardly afford to take from their own business. They gave up, also, hours which should have been given to recreation, and thus, from March to September, their trained experience and energy has been at the service of the Exposition.



GALLERY PLAN OF INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Beside the entrance of the east wing of the Old Court-House,—a monument of official folly and extravagance,—is a block of stone, on which are cut the names of those Supervisors who were chiefly responsible for that wreck, while the substantial building on the Lake Front nowhere bears the name of the men who built it, so rapidly and so well, with their own money, and at the cost of so much personal sacrifice. But the old Court-House, with its carven block, will soon be swept away, and the names of its builders consigned to forgetfulness, while, though this Exposition building may be removed, or may crumble to dust, yet succeeding expositions, greater and better than this one, will keep alive the memory of the men who, fighting against many obstacles, planned and executed the first one, in 1873.

PREVIOUS EXHIBITIONS.

THE ORDINARY PRELUDE.

It would be obeying precedent, and a time-honored custom, to devote, at this point, much space to the history of expositions in general, beginning possibly with the World's Exposition of Animals, gotten up by Noah, and carried around by him for some time in the Ark; a better plan in some respects than the present one, since it brought the Exposition to the door of every dweller on navigable waters. By resorting to the American Cyclopedia, much information could be obtained touching the World's Fair near London, and similar exhibitions at New York and Paris, together with a brief account of the imprisonment of Mr. Greeley, which grew out of the former one. It would also be proper to speak of the comparative failure of the recent show at Vienna, and to deduce a moral therefrom, as to the incapacity of Germans to cope with Americans in expositions of industry or in political contests. In fact, there is so much that could be done in this way, that it would take a column to merely catalogue it. The expositions of Scriptures which have been made by clergymen, and numerous other expositions, will have to go unnoticed. Any person who is really anxious on these points can go to the other papers for them.

EARLY SHOWS IN CHICAGO.

But, while it is unnecessary to say anything concerning Assyrian, Egyptian, or even latter-day fairs and expositions, yet a moment may be devoted to the former exploits of Chicago in this line—the first childish attempts in this line of business in which it is hereafter to succeed so well. These early performances are neither creditable nor discreditable. They were probably as good as anything that could be gotten up in their day. In 1855, the State Fair was held here for the first time, at Brighton. The Association had been in existence but for a few years, and naturally soon found its way to this city with its prize pumpkins, its then scanty show of agricultural implements, its live stock, and its specimens of the industry of farmers' daughters and wives. What shows preceded this, in the still earlier days of Chicago, would hardly be worth mentioning, even if the memory of the oldest inhabitant could recall them. There must have been fairs and festivals, when the First Presbyterian and the First Baptist Churches were in their youth. They must have called in the young men to feast on strawberries and ice-cream, and to purchase the cunningly-wrought needle-work of the young women. The farmers of Cook County, not then as Germanized as at present, must occasionally have mustered from then distant Cicero, Hyde Park, and Lake, and had their show of garden-sauce and fruit. But these meetings, held in some building now long decayed, have nothing in common with the structure that adorns the Lake Shore.

In 1859, the State Fair was to be held at Freeport. Doctor Kennicott, once an agricultural

n the Track of an and of Freight-Thieves.

sses of the Union Partly Ac-ted For.

r or two, the managers of have been puzzled by the from their cars while in en compelled to pay about nsignors of goods which have the consignees. Detectives ve been employed to work have been in turn defeated ferret out the thieves. agent of the line in Chicago, lexed about the mysterious perty from the cars, and has ommand to solve the mys-lime unsuccessful, and even of active investigation, does ion which would bring the

amed Mike Jones, aged 22, fore Justice Banyon and a box of cigars. The so ordinary as it contained 5,000 cigars. It Henry, No. 953 South Clark ght packages of tobacco at-Michigan Southern depot, Tolleston. Mike Jones was a train. A detective from the lay in waiting for him om the cars he was taken first the prisoner was with the liberties the finally consented to peace-ce Head quarters:

were taken in charge by d removed to the place to d. The residents of No. 951 d to receive the property, the persons to whom it was efore, carried back to the the general office of the

amination was that he was to appear before him next as stated in THE TRIBUNE of ntime, Detective Simonds es and clews to find out who . He has been, in a meas-considerable aid from Mr.

riday published an account tches of Officer Ryan, of a the report as being nded the officer in United States Express Com-t. It was stated at that time ons as a "lame man" brought the express office, directed o. 49 West Pearl street, that a few days before Woodstock, had been robbed , and on the Saturday night ore, near the corner of Lake robbed of $600 worth of silks, ave suspected that the stolen d to Cincinnati through the re therefore stationed Officer cespecity of a porter. Ryan which the "lame man" her developments.

ngagement as a porter, a tall anied by a short, red-haired en in the same office, ad-that had been previously left, believing that they were the uty to catch, attempted to While he was following the ough a rear window in the d been captured, one of the eful thieves in the Western put out of harm's way.

ago yesterday. On the fol-Dixon was sent to Cincinnati oncerning the character of C. t Pearl street, the consignee After a few days' investiga-acher was an auctioneer who from whatever source he d no questions. From a his stock, however, t he was the "fence" hicago thieves, and the inves-any further. Since last Fri-Simonds have been at work learned that Mike Jones, d to above, proves to be a no Limpy Dick," and his inti-Woodstock robbery can be

so successfully "worked" Line have operated chiefly Michigan Southern Rail-roads have been visited Tolleston, a small station o sporting men, has been below this place is a railway bers had a temporary resi-would congregate for their which were compelled by p before reaching the cross ions was to either split open ows at either end of the car, oors. This accomplished, ons in the car the prop-d after the train had ertain hotel at Tolleston, ase has not been arrested, r that they have incorrect n. Day before yesterday, a employ of the hotel, or d is now imprisoned some-eid as a witness.

Chandler, of the Star Line, inity of Tolleston during g returned to Chicago with-any other members of the of the city have suffered gang, and its destruction ant criminal business that d for a long time.

ADA.

pears in a Three-Work of the White-sion Nearly Com-

Chicago Tribune.

Hon. John Young has ter in the *Herald*, going e Macdonald-Pope letter

further prorogued on so-Dominion Parliament.

G. M. McMullen now in-ar before the Royal Com-Senator Foster.

oyal Whitewashers have eir job. The only wit-orge Norris, but he was was announced by the gentlemen, Donald A. and Henry Nathan, of y to attend was doubt-ally furnished had been l invitation is now sat-dify within the scope of Commission then ad-

d Press.]

—Fred Martin was ex-mission to-day. He said W. McMullen. Knew icans were entering in-Allan to secure the Pa-llen showed witness a a part of it, remarking: we've got him so fast e can't go back on us." e Government, or any h the railway.

azette, will be called to-

TRAGES.

taliate on Citi-Border for the ist of Murders Recent Occur-

ries of robberies and been committed on nd traveling on the hich seem to indicate ans as the victims, McKenzie's raid into because the authori-Americans that such hout fear of punish-Montgomery was al-dead in his house beaten in his store in assailants being dis-robbery. The Perdit by near San Hernan-have been tied and spot. Mr. Hender-and one of them ked and one wound-ing only after a des-assailants was mor-killed in his house robbed. The per-sted and their guilt Perdis case, yet not horities being either ts have been proven and sent to Wash-ll be demanded.

NEWS.

e Victoria, Mosel, arrived out. Steamship Ville de dy Italy, from New Steamer Califor-

the world, and superior to anything of the kind, even to that of Rome, which was only a heathen affair after all. It has excited general attention, and has given our city a better advertisement than deepening the canal a dozen times.

We have in a remarkably short period recovered to a great extent from that disaster, and have put up some fine buildings, superior to anything of the kind elsewhere, which the world will gladly see.

We also retain uninjured a fine selection of ruins, including a Post-Office, one wing of a Court-House, etc., which the world will also like to see.

Now, since we have received great favors from outsiders, in the form of money, old clothes, etc., for which we are naturally grateful, and want to make some return, let us invite the world to come and see us on the anniversary day of our calamity, and observe what we have done.

It is understood, of course, that all who come will pay their own fare, and their bills while here, and that they will thus promote the circulation of money in this community. Any slight outlay that they may be put to they will be more than compensated for by seeing our new buildings and the remains of the old ones; new Chicago looking down upon old Chicago; the sturdy child in bright attire standing by the side of the decrepit mother.

THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION SCHEME.

But, while this idea of a commemorative celebration was taking shape and color, that of an Industrial Exposition was also taken under consideration, the latter being, if anything, the earlier of the two, so far at least as any public announcements were made. The two projects, while originating separately, were, as will be seen, curiously blended together at a later day, so that it would be difficult to say which held the most prominent part in the minds of some. One project was emotional; the other had a more business-like and money-making character, and consequently won the day; but there is no doubt that this idea of a jubilee and a commemoration did much to stir up the popular feeling at the outset.

Late in June, 1872, O. S. Hough, J. Y. Scammon, L. B. Sidway, J. Preston, John B. Drake, George S. Bowen, and John Irving Pearce, the last three leading members of the present enterprise, got their license for a corporation "to establish a permanent institution in the way of an Industrial Fair, which shall embrace all the features of the permanent annual exhibitions of St. Louis and Cincinnati, including such new ones as will give it a more cosmopolitan character than either of those." The capital stock was fixed at $50,000, which amount would be easily taken, it was thought. If necessary, it would gradually be enlarged to the sum of one, or even two, hundred thousand dollars. The first Exposition under the auspices of the Association would, it was hoped, take place in September or October, 1873, —a good guess.

WHAT "THE TRIBUNE" SUGGESTED.

THE TRIBUNE of July 14 spoke of this plan in the following encouraging terms:

The question of having an annual Exposition or Fair in this city, for the exhibition of the mechanical, agricultural, and manufacturing productions of the Northwest, has been long considered. The time has now come for action. An act of incorporation has been obtained and the preliminaries have been adopted to place such an institution on a permanent basis. The importance of this work is so evident that it requires no argument to sustain it. Such things have been general all over Europe for centuries. In every grand central point there is an annual assemblage of producers. The effect is greatly beneficial, not only to producers, but to the market thus selected. In this country, these things have been too long neglected; and, in those cases where they have been established, the success has been wonderful. In New York the annual exposition of the American Institute has been of great benefit to the whole country. A somewhat similar institute, in Philadelphia, mainly for mechanical productions, has a national reputation. In St. Louis they have had for several years an annual fair which is more comprehensive than any in the Eastern States. It embraces the whole field of American industry. To it, from all quarters of the Far West, Northwest, and Southwest, are brought the live stock, the agricultural products, the inventions, machinery, and everything that marks the progress of human skill and labor. To that fair annually repair 300,000 visitors. In Cincinnati, the original Mechanics' Institute has grown into a mammoth annual exposition. Louisville, not insensible to the advantages of these fairs, will open, in September of this year, a grand exposition of arts, inventions, manufactures, and products. For this purpose there have been provided extensive grounds, and an immense brick fire-proof building. When the citizen of Chicago reflects that Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, with their limited means of access, and comparatively small sections of country of which they are the centres, have been able to make these grand successes, it will at once occur to him that, of all places in the country, Chicago is the best adapted for such a fair. The whole West is tributary directly to Chicago. There is not a village which does not regard the rail connection with Chicago as an essential road to its market. Within a circuit of 100 miles of this city, there are now hundreds of manufacturing towns and cities of which Chicago is, of necessity, the market. To and from this point is directed the navigation of the lakes. Hither from all parts come the trunk railways, bearing the productions of a vast country penetrated in every direction by countless branch roads. Around Chicago, and recognizing it as their market, dwell many millions of producers. A annual exposition at this point is, therefore, a matter of necessity. It is indispensable both to city and to country. The rebuilding of the city had, of course, engrossed the time and attention of our people to the exclusion of many other things. It is advisable that, when we do open such an Exposition, it shall be done creditably, and in a permanent style. We should attempt no hasty, improvised exhibition. We should have ample grounds, all properly improved and provided. We should have a proper building, fire-proof, weather-proof, and of itself affording a guarantee against loss or injury by fire, or otherwise. We do not want to begin with a circus tent or a barracks. We must exclude every appearance of a temporary building or ground, and make our appearance, as we can afford to do, fully prepared in every way to satisfy the country that the Chicago Exposition is to be not only greater than any other, but is to be permanent. Its almost universal consent and desire, Mr. George S. Bowen is regarded as the most fitting person to take the lead in this enterprise. There are those who, in their impatience, want to have a "show" within the next few weeks or months, but it is to be hoped that nothing of the kind will be attempted this year. A catchpenny affair this season, instead of advancing, would materially injure, the future success of the Exposition. It is not, however, too early to take the proper steps to organize for a grand opening in 1873. There must be money subscribed, and a good deal of it; a proper site suitable for the greatest amount of railway facilities, and not too remote from the centre of the city. There must be plans for proper buildings, and those buildings must be put up and finished. To do all this requires time, and it will require active labor and enterprise to have this done in order to open in September or October of 1873. In the meantime, let it be considered that the Exposition is a fact, and therefore let it be prosecuted without delay.

THIS PLAN ABANDONED.

It was the intention of these gentlemen named as corporators to purchase land near the Junction, where they would have better railroad facilities than could be procured at any other point, —facilities which they specially needed, since it was the intention to include the exhibition of live stock on a grand scale. They intended to have permanent buildings, and accommodations of all kinds for everybody. But the times were unpropitious. Nobody seemed to take any interest in it. Money was not forthcoming, and the plan remained in abeyance, to be carried out, not improbably, at some future day.

THE HAAS' PARK SCHEME.

A little later in the year Richard Edwards got up a plan for an Exposition, which contemplated the purchase of a part or the whole of Haas' Park, which has since been turned into a graveyard. But the proposition seemed a little visionary; the location was too distant; none of the persons to whom propositions were made were willing to push it; and it, too, proved fruitless.

THE GRAND WORLD'S JUBILEE.

Thus ended the Industrial Exposition scheme for the time being,—not dead, but sleeping, however. And now the plan for the commemorative celebration comes forward. Who first conceived the idea, is unknown, but now is the time for the father of it to come forth, unmask himself, and, standing no longer in the shade, let us know who "X." or "Pro Bono Publico" was. But it is more likely that several persons hit upon this project at the same moment, as is quite natural, and that the above invitation would lead to as much quarreling and wrangling as the most hotly contested battle over the authorship of a piece of poor poetry. But the grand scheme, the one which overtopped all others, is one so great that it is questionable whether even Chicago would be able to carry it out now. This gentleman, whose name is unfortunately unknown, sent THE TRIBUNE, Sept. 21, 1872, the following elaborate programme of festivities, including also the idea of an exposition:

First—That a week be fixed upon, about the 9th of October, 1872, which, by common consent of the business community, should be a festival week. *Second*—That all business should be suspended during that week. *Third*—That a committee of thirteen be selected to issue 100,000 tickets for the festival week, including the grand entertainments, to all nations, cities, towns, and organizations which had sent part in the relief of Chicago. *Fourth*—That arrangements be made with ocean steamers, railways, and all lines of travel by which fares should be commuted to the holders of tickets. *Fifth*—That similar arrangements be made with all hotels and places of entertainment in the city. *Sixth*—That the citizens of Chicago generally be requested to open their doors to entertain as many of the guests as was convenient for them to do. *Seventh*—That a series of entertainments be provided, suitable to the occasion. *Eighth*—That the entertainments include a procession of the representative guests of each nation or organization, with the colors thereof. *Ninth*—That a grand banquet be given during the week, to the representative guests, in a building selected for the purpose. *Tenth*—That an exhibition of the industry and resources of the country tributary to Chicago be organized, to show the friends our condition at the present time, and the prospects for the future. *Eleventh*—That a committee of thirteen citizens be appointed to contrive ways and means to carry out the "World's Festival."

DISCOURAGING REMARKS.

Fascinating as this plan was from its breadth and general comprehensiveness, it did not meet with the approval of THE TRIBUNE, at least so far as any performance of the kind in 1872 was concerned. It said:

The procession business, even should it ever be appropriate, is out of place now. There is no room for it in the streets, which are occupied by the materials which are to rebuild the vacant places. As an advertisement of rebuilt Chicago, such a celebration is premature. We have not got a hotel ready for occupancy. Chicago is not prepared to invite the hundreds of thousands of strangers who might be attracted here, some years hence, to look upon the city which showed no signs of the great destruction. When Chicago shall have been rebuilt, and her streets freed from the derricks and stone and bricks and other materials; when every lot shall be reoccupied, and the whole burnt district covered with new habitations and warehouses, then an invitation to the world to come and look at the New Chicago may possibly be considered an appropriate incident of some other holiday, but not of an anniversary of the fire. The suspension of labor for one day, under the senseless pretext of celebrating that anniversary should be treated as an outrage upon the community and an insult to popular intelligence.

MAYOR MEDILL'S VIEWS.

In those peaceful days before there was a Committee of Seventy, and while Mr. Hesing was still in good standing in the Republican party, it was customary when any one proposed anything, which in the remotest degree concerned the city, to start off at once, and ask the opinion of the Mayor regarding it, and his conclusions were very generally taken as final. So the question of holding a commemorative jubilee in October was submitted to him for his judgment, and he pronounced himself emphatically against it; firstly, since the city was too poor; secondly, because it was not ready, and thirdly, outsiders were pretty generally aware of these facts, and did not expect anything of the kind from Chicago. The energy of her citizens was strained to the utmost to hurry up the stores which they were erecting, and they could not turn aside from that necessary labor to blow their trumpets, and invite the world to come and see them. The money which would be required could hardly be obtained. It was difficult enough to get what was needed for other purposes, and the city could not therefore afford to give a dinner-party so soon. The streets were so filled with rubbish as to be almost impassable. The sidewalks were not reconstructed, and while the amount of rebuilding done was something wonderful, yet the show would have been far better next year. There were too many blank spaces on the South Side, while the North Division still had a close resemblance to a desert. Then, too, there were no hotels in which to shelter the multitudes. In 1873, there would be an abundance, but in 1872, there would be a scarcity. No; the people of Chicago had better stick to their work that year; build up and clear away, and then, in 1873, when the streets were clean, hotels in abundance, the work of reconstruction fairly over, and everything in running order, they could invite all those who had relieved them to come and see the good work they had helped forward.

This matter-of-fact view of the case met with general favor, and those emotional people who yearned for some display on the 9th of October, even if it were merely a little procession, had to satisfy themselves with the removal of the Board of Trade to its new building, which was the only great celebration of the day. No more strangers than usual came to the city, and there was no special reason to complain of the insufficiency of the streets.

EARLY MOVEMENTS IN 1873.

No steps had been taken towards holding this Jubilee of 1872, and the matter wisely ended in talk. A city filled with insecure, and occasionay falling, derricks, was certainly not the proper place to which to invite persons in whom one took any particular interest. October, November, and December went by, and nothing was said as to what should be done in 1873. Still, while nothing was said, several gentlemen had been earnestly thinking over the matter, and, in February of this year, the subject was brought before the public again, not as a commemorative jubilee, but as an Exposition.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

The prime mover in the matter was George S. Bowen, one of the corporators in the plan of the preceding year, and who had for years been deeply interested in the matter, from his strong conviction of the great advantages which would result to Chicago. In January of 1868, the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest was organized at a meeting held at the Tremont House, and Mr. Bowen was chosen its first President, and has since remained one of its most active members. Not a manufacturer himself, he was an ardent friend of home industry and American manufactures, and hence his special zeal in the matter.

The advisability of holding an Exposition at Chicago that spring was favorably considered, and the Association adjourned till February, when it was decided to hold the Exposition in August. It was formally opened on the morning of the 4th of August, in Mr. Scammon's building, on Randolph street, opposite Dearborn Park, and was really a great success. The attendance was excellent, and fully 1,500 lots of goods were exhibited, besides which Crompton and Stafford's looms and other machines were in operation.

The following year the Exposition was held in Cincinnati, and then afterwards at Indianapolis and St. Louis. But the attendance fell off, and the interest slackened. The manufacturers wanted to go to Chicago. They liked the city, and it better suited the convenience of the greater number of them. This fact was apparent to Mr. Bowen, and he wanted to get them permanently located here, and vexed his brain as to the ways and means of bringing about this desirable result.

The fire temporarily diverted his attention from this subject to more important matters, and, while he always kept it in mind, yet he was unable to do anything. But when the time drew near for the annual meeting of the Woolen men, towards the close of February of this year, he felt the necessity for doing something, and looked around for auxiliaries.

THE PRESENT EXPOSITION.

THE NORTHWESTERN MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

As far back as 1869, an organization had been formed under the name of the Northwestern Mechanical and Agricultural Association, having in ultimate view the holding of an Inter-State Fair, which would be a State Fair magnified. It was found, however, that nothing could be done in the city at that time, and the project was temporarily passed over. Conflicting real estate interests made it their prey to a degree which seriously contributed to its abandonment. Quite a large amount of stock was subscribed for previous to the entrance of the Association into a comatose state. Milton S. Patrick was its first President. When Mr. Patrick went to California, George W. Gage was elected his successor. Under Mr. Gage's administration the concern fell into decline. John B. Drake, David A. Gage, George S. Bowen, and several other equally prominent gentlemen were active in the old movement.

Mr. Bowen talked over the matter with some of the participants in these old proceedings. Among them was James Nowlan, whose name will appear quite frequently hereafter. Finally, at Mr. Bowen's suggestion, Nowlan sent out a circular to the Chicago manufacturers, with the hope, on Bowen's part, that he could get them and the woolen men to take some joint action, and that the two combining forces would be strong enough to carry out his pet project of an Exposition, and of permanently establishing the woolen exhibitions in Chicago. That circular was as follows:

CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 1873.—There will be a meeting of the manufacturers of Chicago, at the Gardner House, on Monday evening, Feb. 24, to consider the matter of holding an Exposition in our city this year, in connection with the Exposition of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association. Manufacturers receiving this circular will please reply at once, and any suggestions they may have in reference to the importance of holding an Exposition this year, which will embrace all classes of industry. The meeting will consider the expediency of changing the name of the Association so that it may embrace manufacturers of not only textile fabrics in the West and South, but of all classes of the manufacturing interests. The question of having Western and Southern textile productions represented in this forthcoming Centennial at Philadelphia; also, whether it is practicable or desirable for manufacturers to send samples to the Vienna Exposition. By order of the Committee. JAMES NOWLAN.

THE RESPONSE.

The response to this circular was a very poorly attended meeting. The weather was stormy, and the few who were present felt disinclined to take any action. They talked for half an hour as to the importance of an Exposition, and then adjourned, to meet the following afternoon at the West Side Sherman House, where the attendance was decidedly improved. Among those present at this, really the first, meeting were H. T. Crane, David Bradley, Enos Brown, George S. Bowen, F. G. Welch, James Nowlan, Mr. Merriman, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Webb. Mr. H. T. Crane acted as Chairman. The meeting was reported in THE TRIBUNE the next morning as follows:

Mr. James Nowlan stated the object of the meeting to be to form some plan to unite with the woolen

manufacturers, who were to hold a meeting this week. It was proposed to join issue with them, and organize the Exposition next fall.

Mr. Bradley, of the firm of Furst & Bradley, said that his house had decided to take hold of the matter, furnishing articles for exhibition, and also subscribing something.

Mr. F. G. Welch was of the opinion that an Exposition similar to that in St. Louis might be successfully carried forward in Chicago. What St. Louis could do, Chicago surely need not hesitate to undertake.

Several gentlemen expressed the belief that Chicago could get up an Exposition as successfully as Cincinnati and St. Louis.

F. G. Welch moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the woolen manufacturers on Thursday next, with reference to the advisability of holding an Exposition in Chicago, such Committee to have power to call a meeting of manufacturers, with a view to perfecting a permanent organization. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Bradley, Welch, Merriman, and the Chairman were, on motion, appointed as such Committee.

THE MEETING AT RICE & JACKSON'S HALL.

Those gentlemen, after consultation, decided to issue a call for a mass-meeting of manufacturers and citizens generally, to be held in Rice & Jackson's Hall, which had been deserted by the minstrels, and was one of the most available places in the city. Central Hall was too far down on the South Side, and it was hoped that the meeting would be too large for the size of any ordinary hotel parlor. Such, however, did not prove to be the case. That particular February evening was chilly, stormy, and damp. The weather auspices were unfavorable. The notice, too, had been brief. The audience came straggling in, one by one, making, in the little theatre, a show poor enough to have driven any manager to distraction. The Mayor was present, and also, as a matter of course, Messrs. Crane, Bowen, Welch, Bradley, Nowlan, and Merriman. The meeting was organized, on Mr. Crane's motion, by electing Mr. Bradley as Chairman, who invited the scattered few to take seats in front, to close up their ranks and make as good a show as possible.

Mr. Nowlan, who acted as Secretary, opened the ball by stating that the Wool-Grower's Association was to meet on the following day, and the object of the meeting was for the manufacturers to unite with them in holding an Exposition similar to those in Cincinnati and other cities. Such enterprises had proved profitable wherever held. Ten years previously Mr. Bradley had tried to organize something of the kind in the city, but the plan had failed of accomplishment. An opportunity was now offered, however, to get up a good Exposition, and to erect a permanent building.

Mr. Bowen said that he believed an industrial Exposition, which should be in every way worthy of the Garden City, could be arranged for and carried out with very little difficulty. Three years ago the woolen manufacturers held an exposition in the City of Cincinnati. The affair was in every way a grand success, and from 60,000 to 100,000 people had visited it daily. The city had been greatly benefited by it, and it had been amply repaid for the outlay of the few thousand dollars it had given to encourage it. A week after the first exhibition a meeting was held, at which the Exposition Association was formed, which had since proved a great success. Now that two years had elapsed since the city had been destroyed by fire, and during that time we had nearly recovered from the effects of the calamity, he thought it would be most appropriate to have an Exhibition to open here on the anniversary of our fire. Such an Exposition would draw many thousands of people to the city, and they would bring with them from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, which would be left here for our benefit. We should, by means of such an enterprise, become more thoroughly acquainted with our own manufacturing interests, and be able to learn the real strength of our resources. We should, also, learn of our neighbors as well, and he was therefore heartily in favor of the enterprise. He did not see why we should not have a grand show as well as St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other neighboring cities.

THE MAYOR'S SPECH.

Mr. Medill was then called upon for his views, and spoke at considerable length, and in a most encouraging manner. He thought it was none too soon to begin to agitate the question of having a first-anniversary fair and fair that fall, but if gentlemen meant to hold one about October, it was time for them to begin, as it would require all the intervening time to make the necessary preparations. He had thought over the matter for some time, and earnestly believed that such a jubilee demonstration was due to themselves, and their friends all over the world. The basis of it might be of an industrial character, accompanied by a variety of useful and entertaining adjuncts. They could, for instance, have a sporting demonstration for one or more days. It was not necessary to begin on the 9th of October, they could commence during the last week in September, and close on their memorial day, thus avoiding the season of bad weather. If the Chicago people would take hold of it in earnest, they could have the grandest demonstration ever seen, not even excepting the great World's Fair at New York. The only time he ever interested themselves in such an exhibition was when the so-called United States Fair had been held near the Chicago University fifteen years ago. It had been a vast success, and the finest show ever held here. The city was then in its infancy, but in one day 60,000 tickets had been sold. So vast a concourse had not been seen in Chicago before or since that time, yet the city was not then so large as now, nor were the railroad and hotel facilities of that time to be compared with the present ones.

By September the city would be substantially rebuilt. The lots vacant in February would then be covered with splendid buildings; the streets would be cleared, and there would be better hotel accommodations than in any American city except New York. The places of amusements would all be open to receive visitors, and they could show their friends the most beautiful and complete city on the Continent. The newspapers would be located in more commodious quarters than ever before, and, with their increased facilities, they would be able to advertise the Exposition months in advance. With all these advantages, there was no reason why they should not have a grand success. The business season would be at its height; the harvest would be over, and the farmers might unite, with the merchants and mechanics, in making up the great display. The people should take hold of it in a body, and make failure impossible. Every branch of industry should and would take its part.

He thought it would be very well if they could have a grand musical festival on the anniversary day, which should excel anything Chicago or any other city had ever seen or heard of, and which should gratify the lovers of music to the fullest extent. It would be good in itself, and would be peculiarly appropriate. Or, if they chose, they could have an elaborate popular demonstration on the day of the fire. They remembered the German Pageant, which marched through their streets in 1871, and which showed, in its costumes, such a remarkable versatility of talent. He had often thought of that magnificent display, and some of those concerned in it had told him that the cunning designers who planned that pageant, were at the service of the city. There could be a succession of remarkable events from day to day.

They should send invitations to all their friends; to the tens of thousands who had aided Chicago in the day of its tribulation. Their name was legion, and they were all anxious to see the city which had been so suddenly destroyed, and wonderfully rebuilt. The Board of Trade had talked about having a general convention of all the commercial bodies. They would have men of capital, and of commercial pursuits, from the Eastern States and from Europe. The great Austrian Exposition would be over, and those Americans who had attended it would be happy on their return to see what could be done at home. Their European acquaintances would come with them, not only because they would want to see the Exposition, but because they would like to visit Chicago, and learn something of that wonderful city from personal examination. Men of business, of art, of science and of wealth would gladly come to attend the Exposition, and contribute to its success. Personally, he was very much in favor of the plan, and the people of Chicago would rest assured that he would gladly do what he could, either in his official capacity or as a private citizen.

With regard to the place of holding it, he was of opinion that the Lake Front would be the best locality. It belonged to the city, and there could be no doubt the Council would allow it to be used for that purpose. It could be leveled off in abundant time. It was the most convenient place, for it was so near the hotels and the railroads. Still, it might be necessary to go further away, in order to get more room. It would be advisable to appoint a comprehensive committee, to report at a subsequent meeting. He did not doubt they could get all the money they needed. The railroads, the hotels, and every corporation would aid. Arrangements could be made with the former, for cheap freight and passenger rates. The Fair should be held, and should be made a success, for it would not do to make a failure. They ought to borrow every dollar in the banks to prevent it, but he did not believe it would be necessary. The burning was a great thing, and the commemoration must be still greater.

These encouraging words were warmly applauded, but it will be noticed that Mr. Medill's ideas have not been fully carried out, and that the commemorative character of the Exposition has been lost sight of. The pageants, the processions, the grand concert, the novel and striking features from day to day, do not figure on the programme. The useful has pushed the ornamental on one side. But it will be seen that at that time the idea of a jubilee and an exposition were still blended together.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Crane a committee of three, consisting of R. T. Crane, Mayor Medill, and G. S. Bowen, was then appointed by the Chair to draw up resolutions and make further suggestions. The Committee retired for deliberation, and after a brief absence returned and presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. O. W. Potter, Henry W. Kipp, J. McGregor Adams, E. W. Blatchford, of the North Side; N. S. Bouton, Geo. W. Gage, W. F. Coolbaugh, and M. D. Wells, of the South Side; C. H. McCormick, H. R. Taylor, David Bradley, and R. T. Crane, of the West Side, be appointed a committee to consider the holding of a grand industrial exposition in or near this city, on or about the 9th of October next, in connection with the Northwestern Wool Manufacturers' Association, co-operating with other features of the anniversary, and said Committee to report at a future meeting as to location, plan of exposition, amount of money required, and plan of raising same, with such other information as they may deem of interest to the meeting. Also to wait on the wool manufacturers who hold their annual meeting to-morrow (to-day), and assure them that the people of Chicago will see that they are well cared for should they decide to hold their next annual exposition here.

They talked but little more, adjourned after a grandiose suggestion from Mr. Bradley, that they would need a building at least 200 feet wide and half a mile long. They could fill such a building to its utmost capacity, and that they would probably need still more room before they got through. It was not, in point of numbers, a very imposing gathering, but those who met there on that disagreeable evening are entitled to the credit of having fairly launched this great enterprise, and nearly all of them remained faithful to the end.

THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the West and South was held at the Gardner House, on the 27th of February, George S. Bowen in the chair. That gentleman introduced the subject of the Exposition, and said that a meeting of the citizens and manufacturers had been held the preceding evening to discuss the question, and that a committee, appointed there, would meet the Association in the afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the holding of an exposition about the 1st of October. He felt confident that the project was one which would interest the manufacturers of cotton and woolen fabrics all over the country, and trusted that their conference would come to some definite conclusion.

During the afternoon Mr. Enos Brown, of Chicago, stated that the Committee appointed at the Jackson Hall meeting, on Wednesday night, were waiting to have a conference with the Association in regard to the proposed Exposition. He moved that a committee be appointed to invite them to come into the room.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair selected Messrs. Goodell and Brown.

These two gentlemen left the room, and in five minutes returned with Messrs. Nowlan, Coolbaugh, Gage, Taylor, Bradley, and Crane, of the Committee, who were introduced to the woolen manufacturers.

The manufacturers and Committee then held a joint meeting, Mr. Brown being elected Chairman. He apologized for the small number of manufacturers present; the time was inopportune, and the weather bad. Invitations had been sent to all the woolen manufacturers in the West and South, and their co-operation asked in an Exposition in Chicago next fall. Many favorable responses had been received, the writers declaring that they would send lines of goods, and do all they could to make it interesting and successful.

Mr. Nowlan said the Committee had expected to have some definite proposition made by the woolen manufacturers.

Mr. Goodell, of the Cincinnati exhibition, and said the first one was such a success that it was determined to erect permanent buildings for similar yearly exhibitions. He presumed the manufacturers of the West would cheerfully join in the Chicago Exposition. As a general thing, it was not profitable to attend expositions, and he thought, if the one in this city became fixed, manufacturers should be allowed to sell the goods displayed. If this was done, they would be stimulated, and take great interest in it.

Mr. Gross said Chicago was a central point, and was a proper place to have an exposition. He would do all he could to make it a success.

Mr. Brown had no doubt that the manufacturers would send such a magnificent contribution of fabrics as would astonish the people of Chicago.

Mr. Gage supposed care would have to be exercised in regard to time, so that the Chicago Exposition would not conflict with those in other cities. It seemed to him they were not going to work in the right direction. There might be a difference of views in respect to the kind of Exposition contemplated. The Committee was appointed, as he understood, to determine what should be erected in the city to accommodate textile fabrics, or a large one elsewhere to include the agricultural interests. To carry out the idea of the latter, these could not be ignored. To erect a building of any description for the purpose, would require a large sum of money. Whether it could be secured was for the Committee to learn, as it was whether the exhibition could be made a success. During the past year he had been approached a number of times and talked to about a large Exposition, similar to the one held in St. Louis. Within six weeks he had had a conference with Mr. Walker, President of the Union Stock-Yards Company, who had formed him that they had leased Dexter Park to Tucker & Sherman. The grounds were admirably suited for an exhibition of stock. It was stated, during the conference, that it would not be a good policy to erect such a building as was contemplated on ground that could not be retained for a term of years. A proposition to purchase 80 acres on Forty-seventh street was made, but it could not be bought. The price ($200,000) would have necessitated the paying of $20,000 interest—a very large sum. Mr. Walker had said that Dexter Park could be obtained upon a conditional lease; that they would not sell, expecting to be driven away from their present location within a few years by the advancing population. Although he (Mr. Gage) had in past years been opposed to erecting a fair-building on leased ground, he thought it would be for the best interests of the projectors to lease Dexter Park. He felt confident that all the money required could be secured. Manufacturers should be accorded the privilege of selling their goods on exhibition. The structure should be large enough to allow every manufacturer in the West and every merchant in Chicago to display his wares and to sell them by sample. The building should be open to all who wished to use it for special exhibitions, picnics, and other entertainments. He desired the State Agricultural Society to come to Chicago. A stock company should be formed; the merchants and hotel proprietors would subscribe liberally. The facilities for reaching Dexter Park was excellent. The people of Chicago responded liberally to appeals for funds to pay the expense of fairs, but they neglected to attend the exhibitions. They should be induced to go; one day during its progress should be deemed a holiday as in St. Louis, and every one visit the Exposition.

Mr. Crane inquired if the woolen manufacturers desired to make any proposition. Would they come here, if the people of Chicago provided a place for them, and, if so, upon what conditions? And would it make any difference whether they went to Dexter Park or remained in the heart of the city?

Mr. Brown replied that he had on his books the names of at least 1,200 manufacturers engaged in business in the West and South. Their capital was about $20,000,000, and they made goods which were equal to any manufactured in the world. The interest was a progressive one. The men engaged in it were intelligent, and if they had an opportunity they would give an exposition of fabrics that would be appreciated.

The manufacturers then withdrew, and the Committee held a meeting and informally discussed the project, giving their views as to location, and the interests which ought to be included. There was not a quorum present, and no action was taken. They adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Association reassembled subsequently, and, after delegating Messrs. Goodrich, Stout, and Street to confer with the Committee, adjourned.

THE ASSOCIATION DOES NOT CO-OPERATE.

And here the Woolen Manufacturers' Association, which, it was hoped, would do so much to aid the Exposition, drops out of sight, after its momentary appearance on the field of action. Its individual members figure as exhibitors in the Exposition, but the Association, though five years old, and knowing something about exhibitions, would not venture to take any part in what seemed to it too great an undertaking. Great opportunity unwisely thrown away, and not to be offered again.

THE LOCATION.

A few days later, another meeting was held this time at the Sherman House, attended by H. W. King, H. H. Taylor, R. T. Crane, N. S. Bouton, W. F. Coolbaugh, Louis Wahl, James Nowlan, David Bradley, and George W. Gage. It was a modest gathering of a few members of the Jackson Hall Committee, who said they met merely to "investigate the subject of an Exposition." The consultation with the Woolen Association had not resulted in anything definite, and they were determined to strike out for themselves.

First and foremost, before any general plan had been even roughly outlined, the question as to the location came up. H. M. Smith had drawn up and submitted a scheme, contemplating the securing of the Dexter Park grounds for a long term of years, and the erection thereon of a grand Crystal Palace, costing about $300,000. This site was extolled by him, since it was convenient for shippers of freight, and since they could get ample accommodations for a reasonable rental. Nowhere else could they spread themselves to an equal extent. As for the Exposition itself, it should not be a "base mechanical" affair, confined to manufactures and the industrial arts, but should be universal in its nature; should have some "hurrah" to it. There ought to be grand concerts. It was, in short, according to his idea, to be a jubilee on a somewhat extended scale, where the people would have a little better show for their money.

Two or three objected to the distance of Dexter Park, and thought it would better to take the Lake Front or even Union Park.

George W. Gage stood up for the Dexter Park plan, since they could get the ground for twenty or thirty years at a comparatively low rental, and the roads running near it could easily transport 50,000 people a day there.

Then Mr. Architect Boyington came in pat, with a sketch which he had prepared for a hall to be located at the corner of Halsted and Forty-seventh streets.

Mr. Coolbaugh, who did not then have as much faith in the enterprise as at present, negatived the idea of going so far away from the heart of the city, if they were merely intending to get up a temporary Exposition to commemorate the rebuilding of Chicago. If that was the object, the place was better than the Lake Front, nor did he think it likely that, even with a plenty of money, a permanent building could be gotten ready for use in the fall. This expression of doubt was, however, controverted by Bouton and Boyington, who not merely favored a permanent building, but thought, and that correctly, that there would be an abundance of time to put it up in.

While the Exposition, as it stands, is remarkably free from concerts and special musical performances, its originators bearing in mind the idea of celebrating the rebuilding of the city, looked upon monster concerts as an essential feature in their programme. Mr. Smith wanted grand concerts; Louis Wahl thought the chief interest of the Exposition would lie in a grand concluding concert, and he was satisfied the Germans would take hold of the matter most heartily; Mr. Lyon had great faith in the musical part of the plan, and thought it would be most successful with a chorus of 1,000 and an orchestra of 300. So Mr. Wahl favored the Lake Front, because it would be a better place for music, and even Mr. Coolbaugh, while opposed to making the grand concert or jubilee the chief feature of the exhibition, thought it would be a most valuable auxiliary. But he did not think the people would go to the Stock-Yards to listen to music.

This meeting showed so much diversity of opinion as to the place, and so much vagueness as to the real object of the Exposition, that it is rather surprising to find, at the meeting of the Committee at the Sherman House the next evening, Mr. H. H. Taylor offering the following

CLEAR AND DEFINITE RESOLUTIONS,

which were adopted without debate:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that a great Inter-State Industrial Exhibition shall be held in the City of Chicago during the coming fall, commencing on or about Sept. 15, and continuing four or more weeks.

Resolved, That the main object of the Exposition should be to exhibit in systematic arrangement, in one immense collection, the products of all kinds of mechanical, artistic, and industrial skill and labor, including the products of manufacturers, mines, inventions, agriculture, horticulture, painting, sculpture, and all the trades and arts, together with the raw and wrought materials of the same in all forms.

Resolved, That while the main object of the Exposition should be as above, the management should also provide amply for musical and other popular entertainments, and also cordially co-operate with any respectable enterprise that may undertake so to do to inaugurate a grand live-stock exhibition, to be held in the vicinity of Chicago during the term of the Exposition.

Resolved, That the Exposition should be national and metropolitan in its scope; that the people of all States and all countries be cordially invited to contribute articles for exhibition in every department, and that our friends from abroad be assured of a warm welcome, hospitable entertainment, and equal facilities in every respect.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the most eligible location for such an Exposition is that portion of the Lake Park situated north of Congress street, from the east line of the Burned District, near the heart of the city, near the central termini of all the street-car and omnibus lines, as well as within from two to ten minutes' walk of all the principal hotels, and all the railway depots and steamboat landings of the city.

Resolved, That such location on the Lake Front will be equally accessible from all divisions and suburbs of the city, and thus promote the comfort and convenience of all citizens in attending the Exposition, and especially render feasible the giving of evening entertainments, thus not only enlarging the sources of revenue, but enabling the business man, the mechanic, the clerk, the laboring man, and their families, comprising more than nine-tenths of the population of the city and its suburbs, to enjoy the advantages of the Exposition and its auxiliary entertainments, evening after evening, at little or no cost for transportation, and without infringing on the hours of labor or business, and interrupting the city's industries.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the increased receipts resulting from such accessible central location of the Exposition, with its attendant advantages for evening exhibitions, musical and other entertainments, regardless of inclement weather, will be more than equivalent to the whole cost of erecting even temporary, but ample and attractive buildings, certainly after allowing for the remaining value of materials after use therein.

Resolved, That while a permanent annual Exposition in Chicago is extremely desirable, and it is expected that such an institution will be the natural outgrowth of the success of the present one, it is nevertheless feared that there now remains insufficient time to consider and dispose of rival schemes, to raise sufficient capital for adequate, permanent buildings, and to erect the same in addition to the rebuilding of the city, and that such an attempt at this time would jeopardize the holding of an Exposition this year at all.

Resolved, That a mass meeting of the citizens of Chicago be called for the evening of Saturday, the 8th inst., at the Chamber of Commerce, or other suitable place, to subscribe a guarantee capital of $150,000; conditioned that no part of the subscriptions shall be called in until two-thirds of the amount is subscribed, nor until the city authorities shall have granted the free use of the Lake Park until the 1st of January next; and conditioned, also, that, as soon as two-thirds of the capital is subscribed, the stockholders shall be duly called together for permanent organization, and to elect a President, a Board of Directors or Commissioners, and such other officers as they may deem necessary to carry out their wishes.

Mr. Bouton offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a permanent annual Exposition in Chicago is extremely desirable, and we would recommend that the organization to be formed as provided in the ninth resolution to make the arrangements for this Exposition, with a view of utilizing the expenditures as well as the profits that shall arise from the Exposition to continue the organization permanently.

A committee was appointed to persuade the Mayor to address the proposed meeting, and the Committeemen, who had at last made some little progress, went home.

BOARD OF TRADE HALL MEETING.

The meeting in the Board of Trade Hall was not a success in numbers, but nearly all of those present were prominent citizens, the men who would have to furnish the brains and the capital, if the work was to go on. Mr. Coolbaugh, who called them to order, and stated very fairly the diverse opinions which they were desired to act on. It had been substantially settled that if there was an Exposition, it should be on the Lake Shore; but it was yet to be determined whether there was to be one or not. It was undecided, that first point being settled, whether they should erect a permanent or a temporary building, and what arrangements they should make as to the system of getting up and conducting the proposed Exhibition. As for himself, being still doubtful on the subject, he questioned whether there was sufficient public interest taken in the matter to warrant doing anything.

A LITTLE FAINTHEARTEDNESS.

These conservative and depressing remarks were echoed by another banker, Mr. Henry Greenebaum. He did not want to dampen the ardor of the meeting, but tried to do so, by stating that Chicago was just as badly fixed for holding an Exposition as in 1872. The streets, and things generally, were in a horrible condition. Times had been hard that winter, as his banking experience had proven to him. Therefore they had better postpone their schemes till the times were more favorable, and the city more prosperous. If it was decided to proceed, of course he would do what he could to help them, though the plan did not meet his approval; nor did he believe that there was time enough in which to get up anything that would be really creditable.

THE RESPONSE.

These remarks brought Mr. Coolbaugh to the front again. He might doubt the ability of Chicago to do a thing, but no one else must venture to express that doubt. So he turned upon Mr. Greenebaum and informed him that if the Chicagoans could build up the city in a year at a cost of $50,000,000, they could in six months run up a structure costing $150,000. This was received with "tumultuous applause" in the small gathering, and Mr. Greenebaum, the representative of German conservatism and timidity, said no more that day.

MR. MEDILL AGAIN.

John P. Reynolds, afterwards the working Secretary of the enterprise, was called to the Chair, and the Mayor, whose interest in the enterprise had been outspoken from the outset, said that, when the question of the Exposition was first suggested, he had expressed the opinion that it would take several weeks to warm the people up to so great an undertaking. It was hardly possible that the city could be made enthusiastic in a moment in regard to it, for many reasons. Everybody was deeply engrossed in his own affairs; many were in doubt whether this fall was not premature as a time for holding the Exposition, thinking that not sufficient time had elapsed since the fire for the city to recuperate. But, as the question was discussed from time to time, the necessary enthusiasm could be evolved, and the fair would be a success in every sense of the term. Failure in an attempt of such magnitude would be disastrous; it would be better that the whole matter should end in talk than that it should be undertaken with a prospect of failure. Chicago had proved herself equal to every emergency in the past, and had always succeeded in eclipsing every other city in everything she had attempted to do. By next September the city would be ready for an exhibition. A later date would probably be less desirable, because the city would gradually lose the prominence that it has gained by the great fire. We should be prepared in the fall to show the world what has been done in a very brief period. We had more houses than we had before the fire by thousands, and more people than we had before the fire by tens of thousands. Nearly all unsightly places would be covered before autumn by magnificent palaces, the streets would be cleaned, and everything in readiness for the entertainment of a large crowd of people. The railroads converging in the city would furnish all necessary accommodations in the carrying line. All the money that might be subscribed would undoubtedly be returned in full to those subscribing it. He would not like to promise any man to pay him more than he subscribed. It would not be well to let it run into a money-making affair. If any money were made, it should go toward raising a permanent fund, for the purchasing of suitable grounds, and erecting suitable buildings. A cordial invitation could be given to the world to come and see what had been done in the way of rebuilding this city, toward which they had been so generously charitable. No city had ever done so well under the circumstances, and no city in the world had so many friends.

Then he dwelt minutely upon the way in which the money was to be raised, and the various sources which could be drawn upon. He anticipated no difficulty about raising the money, but as to the location he was somewhat at sea. The Lake Park was a good place, and so was Dexter Park; the latter a little the best perhaps, since it would enlist the support of the sporting-men. A great Turnverein, Schnetzenfest, or Saengerfest would also be attractive features of the Exposition. There was also to be a convention of the pork-packers in September, and, between all these things, the city would be full.

It was subsequently discovered that the Exposition could get along by itself without resorting to any side-shows, and the Pork-Packer's Convention was allowed to come to an end before the great attraction of the autumn began.

The other speakers generally agreed with the hopeful views of the Mayor. Mr. Crane was confident the enterprise could be carried through, and so did Boyington, who only hoped they would have a permanent building, since he disliked to put his intellect into a structure which was to last but for a year. Nor was a temporary building really economical, since few persons would like to risk goods which had any value in such a structure.

ANOTHER LOCATION SUGGESTED.

For the last time an effort was made to fix upon a different location than the Lake Park. Mayor Cady, of Hyde Park, offered some land on the lake shore, just north of Hyde Park, accessible by boat and by rail. They could have the ground for a number of years free of expense, and if they wanted a permanent site, he believed the one his municipality offered was really the most available.

It came too late, however, and was not considered.

THE EXPOSITION GETS ITS NAME.

Mr. Crane offered the following:

Resolved, That the amount of the capital stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition shall be $150,000, in shares of $100 each.

Resolved, That there may be the fullest co-operation of the entire city, $50,000 of the stock is appropriated to each of the three divisions, but only $35,000 in each division will be subscribed for the present; the subscription list will be kept open to the residents of each division only from March 10 to March 15, inclusive; no one person, firm, or company will be allowed to take more than ten shares of the stock during such period; on and after March 17, the books will be open to the citizens generally, and may be subscribed for as many shares as they please, until the whole $105,000 is taken; the remainder, $45,000, to be subscribed for as required; no subscription to be binding until the $105,000 is subscribed for in full.

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to superintend the matter of soliciting subscriptions, three from each division of the city; such committee shall also take the necessary steps to perfect the incorporation of said Exposition Company under the laws of Illinois.

Resolved, That those persons who did reside in the burnt district, and who contemplate removing to their former places of residence, are considered, for the purpose of subscription, as residents of the Division in which they formerly lived.

Resolved, That the above named committee shall consist of the following gentlemen: North Division, J. T. Bryson, A. G. Hesing, W. K. Nixon; South Division, N. S. Bouton, J. W. Harvey, Jacob Rosenberg; West Division, E. A. Bishop, D. W. Whittle, Peter Schutzler.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the recommendation of the Committee of Twelve is not only feasible, but highly desirable, and, if properly carried out, will prove of immense benefit to the city, and profitable to the stockholders, as similar enterprises have proved elsewhere.

Resolved, That an association shall at once be formed for the purpose specified in the Committee's report, and that its name shall be "The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago."

The adoption of these Resolutions closed the first act of the drama. The ball had opened, and the business was in the hands of men in every way qualified for the task they had taken upon themselves. Their next business was to go forth on the highways and the byways, with pencil in one hand and subscription-book in the other, engaged in the most unpleasant of all tasks, that of begging money for an unprofitable enterprise.

For, in spite of what had been said by some of the speakers at the last meeting, very few really believed that the Exposition was to pay anything; that it would be fruitful in dividends. All that was hoped of it by the most sanguine, was that it would about cover expenses. Therefore, all the more credit is due to those men who went into this enterprise, expecting to lose money, but feeling that, at all events, the city would be a gainer. They felt that an Exposition on the grand scale proposed would be creditable to Chicago, and with that alone in view they went ahead.

THE NEXT MEETING.

A room was hired in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building, at the corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, where James Nowlan took up his quarters as Secretary. On Monday, the 10th, the Committee on Organization met there, and, on motion of Major Whittle, the following additional resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That subscriptions taken under the resolutions read shall not be called for until the proper authority has been granted by the City Council for the free use of the grounds on the lake front on which to erect the Exposition building; and be it further

Resolved, That no one call shall exceed 25 per cent of the amount subscribed, and that not less than thirty days shall elapse between each call.

The following address to our citizens was then submitted:

We, the undersigned, were appointed by a public meeting, held in the Board of Trade rooms, on Saturday evening, March 8, to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago. The object of this enterprise is mainly to hold a grand exposition during next fall in celebration of the anniversary of the fire. It is expected that musical and other entertainments will be added. There is no question but that this enterprise, if properly conducted and thoroughly endorsed by the masses of our people, will prove a great success, especially so when we take into consideration the following facts:

First—The favorable location of Chicago for such an exposition, and the location in the city—the lake front having been decided upon as the place to erect the building.

Second—The immense hotel accommodations Chicago affords.

Third—The great desire there is undoubtedly entertained by people throughout the entire country to see the new Chicago, which by fall will be in superb condition for inspection. From the experience of similar enterprises in other cities, we have no hesitation in saying that the stock will prove a profitable investment.

Fourth—This movement will prove of vast benefit to the whole people, as it will afford a cheap and profitable amusement that cannot fail to elevate the working classes. It is hoped that it will result in a permanent organization, which will give us an exposition each year.

Fifth—We are gratified to represent a movement which shows upon its face that it is not gotten up in the interest of a real estate "ring," as all the people have the privilege of subscribing to the stock, which will secure to them all the benefits to be derived from the enterprise.

We will add that in our view, should the citizens fail to take advantage of this most auspicious time for a grand exposition that cannot fail to prove of immense value to the city, they will certainly regret it, and it will be looked upon as an evidence that our people are not keeping up that spirit of enterprise for which they have become so noted.

A. C. HESING,	JACOB ROSENBERG,
W. K. NIXON,	E. A. BISHOP,
JOEL D. HARVEY,	D. W. WHITTLE,
N. S. BOUTON,	PETER SCHUTTLER,
	T. W. HARVEY.

The following sub-committees were then appointed:

Banks—J. Irving Pearce, Third National; Ira Holmes, Manufacturers' National Bank.

Wholesale Dry Goods—L. Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co.; Shaw, of Shaw, Winslow & Co.

Boots and Shoes—C. M. Henderson, William E. Doggett.

Rolling Mills—O. W. Porter, A. B. Meeker.

Railroads and Express Companies—H. A. Sargent, Charles Fargo, United States Express Company.

Wholesale Clothing—H. W. King, Louis Wampold.

Hardware, Iron Merchants, and Founders—W. G. Hibbard, William Blair.

Wholesale Druggists, Paints, and Oils—Frank Milligan, Horace A. Hurlbut.

Furniture—W. W. Strong, A. L. Hale.

Carpets and House-Furnishing—E. F. Hollister, John H. Allen.

Real Estate—H. H. Honore, Col. Peirce.

Hides and Leather—L. B. Sidway, C. E. Page.

Groceries—H. B. Rand, Charles Coryell, of Day, Allen & Co.

Hotels—David Gage, F. B. Gardner.

Jewelry—B. S. Pike, W. B. Giles.

Crockery and Notions—Ira Bowen, Adolph Buhling.

Books, Stationery, and Paper—A. B. Cook, H. Z. Culver, of Culver, Page & Hoyne.

Places of Amusement—J. H. McVicker, B. M. Hooley.

Distillers and Wholesale Liquors—Henry H. Shufeldt, Edward McQuade.

Brewers—Ald. McAvoy, Ald. Schmidt.

Commission Merchants—Charles Randolph, W. F. Tompkins.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber—T. W. Harvey, A. G. VanSchaack, for the lumber districts on South Side; R. T. Crane and Peter Schutzler, for manufacturers and the lumber dealers on the North Side.

AN INTIMATION OF DIVIDENDS.

Saturday, the 15th, a meeting was held, at which Mr. Hesing presided. Out of the sixty canvassing books which had been placed in the hands of persons willing to undertake the task, a few were handed in, which showed that 475 shares of stock had been taken, and that the prospect of getting the required amount at an early day was more promising than had been anticipated. In order to hurry up matters, however, and to encourage those who did not like to give $100, but would invest to that extent if they had any hope of a return, Maj. Whittle offered a resolution that, although the Committee was not authorized to promise profits to subscribers in the event of the scheme being carried out, yet it was believed that fair dividends would occur, that being the experience in Cincinnati and other cities.

GETTING THE LAKE PARK.

A day or two after this, Mr. Hesing visited the Mayor, and had a conversation with him on the subject of securing for the use of the Exposition a part of the lake front. The Mayor favored it himself, and did not question the willingness of the Council to give the use of the land required for a reasonable length of time, providing the consent of a few property-holders, who owned land fronting on Michigan avenue, could be secured. That whole territory was hedged around with injunctions, and the Council would not like to do anything till it knew that nobody would raise any objections, and march off to the State or Federal Courts and clap an extinguisher on the Exposition. If Hoyne, and Dunham, and Laflin, and Scammon, who had been prominent in the fight against the Lake Front act of 1869, would agree to remain quiet, the Council was ready to co-operate, and do all that lay in its power to further the Exposition.

Mr. Hesing reported this conversation at a Committee meeting which was held on the 20th, and he and Messrs. Bowen and Crane were requested to draw up a petition to the Council, and also to call upon these dwellers on Michigan avenue, and see whether they would be reasonable. It was stated that Mr. Hoyne had no objection, and that probably Mr. Scammon was the only one who would have to be specially prayed over. Still, nobody doubted that they would secure the Lake Park. Some one suggested Dearborn Park, but that was disposed of by the statement that it was too small, and they would have a still greater number of property-owners to argue with.

The drift of the talk at this meeting was all in favor of a permanent building. Eight hundred shares of stock out of the 1,500 had been taken, and a feeling of confidence began to prevail. Mr. Bouton, confident from the beginning, thought a permanent building could be erected by fall, and that the moment it was known that this was contemplated, many would double or even treble their subscriptions.

THE FIRST EXHIBITORS.

George S. Bowen, fresh from Denver, reported that the Exposition was exciting interest in Colorado, and that the miners had proposed to him to send specimens of ores, etc. While rather informal, this may be set down as the first application for space in the Exposition building, the plan of which had not yet been adopted.

THE LOCATION STILL IN DOUBT.

This Committee of Three, technically known as the Committee on Location, paid a visit to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne a couple of days after their appointment, and had a most agreeable and satisfactory interview with that gentleman.

"We have called upon you, Mr. Hoyne," says the spokesman, "to see if you will waive any objections you may have to our occupying a part of the Lake Park, south of Monroe street. The object is really a public one; the building will be a benefit rather than an injury to the neighborhood. Now, as an old and public-spirited citizen, etc., etc., just promise us that you will not put any obstacles in our way."

"I certainly will not," Mr. Hoyne. "There is no place where I would rather see the Exposition than there, and, as far as I am concerned, I shall do nothing to interfere with the use of the ground by you."

Then, after Mr. Hoyne had thus reassured the aforesaid Committee touching his intentions, he proceeded to put a bee in their bonnets by informing them, or at least that was the impression which the Committee brought away with them, that the city had no power to grant the right to erect a permanent building on city property, and that the way to get around it was to make the thing a city enterprise, so as to give a color of legality to this occupation.

The Committee found no real difficulty with any of these property-owners. Mr. Scammon, even, surrendered to the manifest desires of his fellow-citizens, and the only ones who earnestly objected, and who held out longest in their remonstrances, were the lessees of the Gardner House, who objected to having any such exhibition under their windows.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

On the 27th the Committee published a long appeal to the citizens, reciting the resolutions adopted at the meeting on the 8th, and giving the names of the subscribers up to that date. They said:

The time having expired within which were limited subscription to ten shares, the balance of the stock is now open to the public at large, and it is to be hoped that those who have been backward hitherto will at once come forward and close up the list, so as to enable the Committee to go to work putting up the building, notifying manufacturers and other probable exhibitors, and preparing for the grand event. An Exposition of such a character as the Committee propose cannot fail of being a great benefit to our city and the public at large. The following resolution embraces their ideas, and it is for those who subscribe to the stock to modify or rearrange the plan thus presented if necessary for the general good:

The gentlemen whose names are subjoined have so far identified themselves with the movement and are further prepared to aid in pushing the work to ultimate success.

The Committee feel that the stock should be divided up among the citizens generally, and not be monopolized by a few, even though these few should subscribe purely on the ground of public interest. This is a Chicago enterprise, for the benefit of the whole city, and every citizen whose interests are permanently here. Therefore, all should unite and contribute, so far as their means will allow, towards making the event worthy of our name and history. The money thus contributed will not be a simple gratuity, but an investment which will pay a large dividend, not only in money, but in the resulting increase of business, the establishment of new lines of trade and manufacture, the increase in existing values of property.

Let every live Chicago man add his name to the list of subscribers to Chicago's Grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION CEASES.

All those facts, ascertained by the Committee which saw the property-owners, were duly reported at a meeting which was held on the 29th, and at which Messrs. Hesing, Crane, and Harvey were requested to see the Mayor and

...ind could be erected before ...d been a great crowd here as very much doubted whether ...here again in September.

MOTION IS LOST.

...eting, the doubter, stole his ... Bouton responded that the working drawings were all building could be in complete ...t of September, or the con... to pay forfeit. The walls ...n up in four weeks. He had ... subject of the building, ... of the opinion that many ...se the Exposition were de... Mr. Hesing was willing to ... own subscription if such ... inquired if anything had ... them to holding it this ... been sent out inviting per...

... said they had, in a general ... the general tenor of their ... that they could have, with a ...est Exposition ever held in ... was confident, and, as a ...age, who had no fears of ... raise the money, and that ...uestion.

...ack and forth, as Mr. Hes... lined to make any motion, ... him, and, in order to settle ... the Exhibition be deferred ... lost, since no one voted ... cloud caused by the Jubi... all went on with their ...ergy.

CIRCULAR.

...Executive Committe held a ... send out a circular, with ...cts, the work of the thor... retary. It was as follows:

...-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSI... STREET, CHICAGO, June 16, ...cation of objects to be ad... of 1873 has been adopted, and ...d advance of the regular pro... information of intending ex... of a department certain ob... cause the exhibition is limited ...dicate the general character ...ds exhibitors to determine ... in which to apply for ... not enumerated. Applica... eived at the Secretary's office ... 15 proximo, and each appli... er of application;

...ses, inclosing business card,

...t section in which space is ... brief, clear, and acceptable de... exhibited (for catalogue).

...ards of floor or wall surface ...

...wer is needed, the nature and

...lling and delivering articles ...ired, it should be so stated, ...th the Executive Committee. ...e or rejection of an applica... of selling is decided upon by ...lications, the Secretary will ...mail, accompanied with such ...e necessary.

...itted to place articles on ex... as they may desire, subject ... Executive Committee, so as ...osition effect, and a due re... of all.

...are both limited, it is very ... be made as early as pos...

...ers will be published in... awards of space, and at ...ted. The following is the

...MENT A.

...Section 1. Paintings of all ...graphs. 2. Sculpture, carv... 3. Engraving and transfer ...iron, wood, etc. 4. Archi... dscape Gardening—Dwell... ...ic buildings, public ... ...arks. 5. Typography ...ng books, stationery, and ...uments. 7. Apparatus and ...surgery, etc. 8. Apparatus ...ision and scientific investi... ...ics, etc. 9. Telegraphy—...ruments.

...MENT B.

...and for Personal Wear—... ...ion and looking-glass ... woodwork, &c. 2. ...s, lamps, gas-fixtures, &c. ...s and notions, including ...rushes, &c. 4. Clocks, ...ery, plastic work, jewelry, ...and Fancy Articles—Per... &c. 6. Textile fabrics—... and other mill and hand... &c. 7. Embroideries and ... wool, hair, wax, feathers, ... both sexes, and all ages, ...d hair-work, straw goods, ...ls, caps, bonnets, gloves, ...canes, dolls and toys, ...de, carpets, furniture, ...travelers' equipments, &c. ...clothing, bedding, and Ex... ...g-tackle, traps, tents, &c. ...table furniture, harness

...MENT C.

...Chief, and Manufactured ...epartment B.—Section 1. ... Ores and Raw Metals— ...e, tin, &c. 2. Building ... (natural and artificial), ...e-cutting, slate, tiles, roofing, ...altum mineral, roofing ...d Cast Work from the ...card presses, builders' ...enters, joiners, coopers, ...copper, brass, and tin ...work, ornamental cast...

...MENT D.

...and Chemical and Nat... ...rsum Arts—Section 1. ...reparation. Wool, cot, ...allow, ramie, &c. 2. ...and ornamental work. ...&c. 4. Artificial fer... ...artists' colors and ma... ...&c.

...the Useful Arts—Sec... ...ing, boring, drilling, ...chinery and imple... ...iculture, horticulture, ...way and car fixtures, ...er, or other power, ...models of life-boats, ...4. Machinery in mo... ...5. Sewing, knitting, ...achines, in motion,

...rd, Nursery, Garden, ... and vegetables. 2. ...aquaria. 3. Grains, ...cts. 4. Ornamental ...cages.

...tion 1. All Articles of ...ed, dried, or pre... ...ables, sauces, condi... ...milk, etc. 2. Con... ...gars. 3. Mineral ...quors. 4. Tobacco

...specimens, models ...ural sciences.

...Committee met ...acts:

...$	7,942.40
...	21,399.00
...	114,800.00
..., cor...	
...	$7,766.00
...ing...	2,350.00
...	7,560.00
...	2,125.00
...	500.00
...	519.25
...	1,375.00
...	1,189.00
...stone.	896.50
...	$197,904.15

...their little sub... ...and set out on ...put in his ad... ...the stockhold... ...pon the ques... ...Of course they ...was necessary ...the law.

...ng. The Ex... ...st in their la... ...le, got up the ...t out on the ...panies doing

...ion to inclosed ...exhibition of ... held in this ...we represent. ...ude and varie... ...e, and valua... ...d so none yet ... by 800 feet, ...the business ...very princi... ...the city, is ... all respects ...we ask the ...present, and ... announce... *First*—Arti... ...transported ...Exposition ...hat you will ...duced rates ...week during ...of the Execu...

...Secretary.

...the follow... ...e Road: ...ILROAD, ... 1873. }

...as received ...request of ...Committee ...and also as ...carefully, ...anager.

...hown by ...d along,

...ed no positive conclusion was arrived at till the ...ing instant, when the representatives of sev... ...ral of the roads running west and south from ... held a meeting at the office of the C., B. ...Q. Road, and decided to take no action in the ...matter, either as regarded freight or passenger ...ation, though the latter was clearly within their ...power. It is now understood, however, that ar...rangements will be made for excursion tickets ...once a week on most of the roads. The C., B. ...Q., R. I. & P., I. C., and C., A. & St. L., ...have agreed to sell round-trip tickets at one and ...one-fifth fare.

DEMAND FOR SPACE.

The hands of the Secretary were now full; ap...plications for space were pouring in from all ...quarters at such a rate as to show that the room ...at his disposal would not begin to meet the de...mand upon it. No longer was there any possi...bility of his duties being limited to simply as...certaining to each applicant the number of square ...feet he asked for, but he would have to exercise ...discretion, to cut down and to refuse. As the news ...went through the West that the Exposition was ...really to be held, every manufacturer or his ...agent sent in an application, some of them ask...ing for room equal to a third of the entire build...ing. The requests ran all the way from ...half a yard to half an acre. One gentle...man wanted space to put a saw-...mill, and steam to operate it, while others ...seemed to fancy that they could transfer the en...tire contents of their stores to the Exposition ...building, and carry on business there nearly ...rent free. Representatives of European manu...facturers began to put in their claims. Eastern ...people awoke to the necessity of taking part in ...the Exposition, and, as a result of all these ...things, the time of the Secretary was fully occu...pied.

As another result of this demand for space, ...the spirits of the stockholders rose; they saw ...dividends in the near future, and were not so de...sirous of issuing more stock. It was becoming ...a good thing to keep. They paid up their as...sessments regularly and cheerfully, and, where ...more was needed, the Finance Committee pro...cured it easily on their own security.

THE FINE ARTS.

Up to this time it had been intended that the ...fine arts should take their chance with the rest, ...but, fortunately, wise counsels and advanced ...views prevailed, and it was decided to make ...them one of the prominent features of the Ex...position, there being no doubt felt that pictures ...enough could be secured from artists and from ...private owners to cover all the space that could ...be allotted for the purpose. Experience abroad ...had shown that the owners of valuable works of ...art were always willing, when assured of their ...safety, to loan them to expositions or museums, ...and it was hoped that the same public-spirited...ness would be found to prevail here. According...ly, during the first week in July, the following ...circular was sent out to artists, art-houses, etc.:

DEAR SIR: The inaugural exhibition of the Inter...State Industrial Exposition will occur in Chicago, ...commencing on or about the 20th of September next, ...to continue one month, or longer. The stockholders ...of the corporation includes the leading business men ...and capitalists of the city, and the Exposition will be ...national in its aims, and alike comprehensive and lib...eral as to character and operations. The Exposition ...building, now in process of erection upon the Lake ...Shore, in the very heart of our great metropolis, will ...be 400 feet in length by 200 feet in width, of attrac...tive design, most admirably adapted to the purposes in...tended, and, according to contract, will be completed ...by Sept. 5, 1873. A prominent feature will ...be the Fine Arts Department, for which a ...commodious, well-arranged, and admirably-lighted ...gallery is included in the plan of the Exposition build...ing, which will be 45 feet in width by 120 feet in length, ...with walls 26 feet in height. This will be suitably ar...ranged, with proper subdivision, for the display of ...paintings in oil and water colors, statuary, drawings ...in pencil and crayon, engravings, and chromo-lithog...raphy, architectural designs, and other works of ...art. While the artists of Chicago and the West will ...take pride in contributing of the latest and best pro...ductions of their studios, it is also designed to make ...the collection, so far as possible, a creditable repre...sentation of American art, by our artists at home and ...abroad, and in its several departments shall more ...fully and satisfactorily achieve this result than any ...exhibition which has preceded it, either here or at ...the East. The success of the Exposition is assured ...beyond a question, from the start, and its high char...acter needs no better guarantee than the reputation of ...our citizens of wealth and culture who are actively ...concerned in its management. The art exhibition is not ...competitive, and the hanging of the paintings and arrange...ments of all details will be supervised by gentlemen ...thoroughly conversant with such matters. The exhi...bition will be visited by thousands from the Northwest ...and from the East, and no better opportunity has ever ...been offered American artists to bring their works to ...the attention of the people. Extraordinary precautions ...against fire in the building will be provided, and all ...works will be insured and transported to and from the ...Exposition without expense to the artist. Owing to ...the brief time in which the collection must be gathered, ...artists, sculptors, engravers, photographers, and artis...tes, who desire space, will confer a special favor by ...prompt attention to the requirements as to space ...and application, receiving this circular will please con...sider it an invitation to be represented.

The Fine-Art Department will be subdivided as fol...lows: Class E, paintings in oil and water colors; Class ...F, sculpture; Class M, architecture and designs; ...Class N, engravings and chromos; Class O, photo...graphy; Class P, wood-carvings, bronze, and terra ...cotta; Class Q, stained glass.

1. All applications for space must be made upon the ...blank form inclosed, and must be received on or be...fore Aug. 15.

2. All works for exhibition must be shipped so as to ...reach Chicago by Sept. 15. Arrivals at a later date ...may not be received.

3. Artists wishing to make sale of the works ex...hibited, by stating this fact and the price, will be put ...in communication with persons expressing a wish to ...purchase; but no work will be allowed to be withdrawn ...or removed until the close of the Exposition.

4. The Art Commission will reserve the right to re...fuse admission to any work which, in their judgment, ...is unworthy of space, and the Executive Committee ...will be responsible for insurance and freight only upon ...artists forwarded upon invitation.

5. All applications for space must be upon a form to be ...obtained of the Secretary.

THE STOCK INCREASED.

On the 15th of July, the special meeting called ...to vote on the question of increasing the capital ...stock was held, and the motion was agreed to. ...Of the votes cast, all were in favor of the propo...sition, and it was understood that the stock ...could be placed without difficulty.

From that time on until this month the Board ...of Directors did nothing of interest, but the Sec...retary labored over the constantly-increasing ap...plications for space, and the Executive Commit...tee kept a vigilant eye upon the rising walls of ...their building, while a sub-committee, consisting ...of Messrs. Drake, Laflin, and Pearce, went to ...Cincinnati to visit the Exposition there, and get ...that useful information they could upon the ...subject. They were most politely received, and ...the Directors of the Cincinnati Exposition went ...over the whole ground with them, pointed out ...their own early mistakes, and gave the visitors ...the benefit of their own experience. Then, to ...complete their kindness, they gave permission ...to those of their exhibitors who wished to show ...in Chicago to withdraw their goods before the ...close of the Exposition.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXHIBITORS.

On the 6th inst., the Executive Committee is...sued the following circular:

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago ...will be formally opened to the public on Thursday, ...Sept. 25, 1873, at which time it is expected the Exhibi...tion in all its parts will be thoroughly and completely ...ready. The Executive Committee have, therefore, ...ordered that

First—Exhibitors, their agents, and workmen in ...their employ will be admitted to the Exposition build...ing for the purpose of making preparatory structures, ...on and after the 10th inst., and all such structures ...must be completed on or before the 18th inst.

Second—All articles for exhibition will be received in ...the building on and after the 15th inst., from which ...day forward a proper police force will be kept on duty ...night and day.

Third—All articles for exhibition must be in place, ...properly arranged, and all boxes, wrappings, and other ...packing materials must be removed from the building ...on or before Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 12 m.

Fourth—Any failure on the part of an exhibitor to ...comply strictly with either of the foregoing require...ments will be taken as a relinquishment of all right ...to the space allotted to him, and will not be restored ...to him, except for good cause on order of the Execu...tive Committee.

In making this announcement, the Executive Com...mittee have the pleasure to state that no part of the ...preparatory work has been delayed or failed to be ac...complished promptly, in accordance with the original ...plans. It is their intention to continue the same ...promptness and regularity throughout; and to enable ...us to be done, it is necessary that each exhibitor be ...there promptly on time.

ADMISSION.

The question of admission rates was discussed ...at this meeting, and the following were adopted: ...From Mondays to Fridays 50 cents for adults, 25 ...for children, and 15 for school children; on Sat...urdays adults 25 cents and children 15. Ex...hibitors' tickets for the season were fixed at $10, ...and coupon tickets for their employes at $4.

On Monday, the 9th, another meeting of the ...Board of Directors was held, with Mr. Cool...baugh in the chair, at which the Executive Com...mittee reported the progress made. The con...tracts amounted to $200,000. The additions re...cently made for sitting and cloak rooms, res...taurant, etc., would cost about $8,000 more, and ...other expenditures for flags, plumbing, etc., ...would swell the aggregate to $215,000 in con...tractors' bills. The additional expenses were ...made for few salaried people were employed. ...In order to get the money with which to pay the ...contractors they had borrowed it, and became ...personally responsible for it. The day of ...closing had been fixed, and the Board would ...then end a programme for the opening evening.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Sam Mr. Hesing called attention to a ques...tion which had been discussed for some time in ...the columns of the *Staats-Zeitung*. That was, ...if they intend to keep the Exposition open ...Sundays, for the purpose of giving the poor men ...a chance to visit it?

Mr. Bouton and others replied in the nega...tive, but that they wanted to debar working-...men from attending, for they wished for their ...presence and their money as much as those of ...wealthier individuals, but there must be some ...mercy shown to the exhibitors, who would want ...one day of rest out of the seven. The low prices ...of Saturday evenings were specially intended ...for the working-classes.

THE OPENING PROGRAMME.

Then the Executive Committee wanted in...structions on the subject of the programme ...for the opening evening, and the matter was ...talked over for some time. Some wished to ...have it the 24th, but finally the following report ...was agreed upon, the speakers being selected on ...account of their official positions:

That the opening be on the evening of Sept. 25, ...and be:

First—Statement, and delivery of the building by ...the Chairman of the Executive Committee, N. S. ...Bouton.

Second—Response, and acceptance on behalf of the ...Board of Directors, by Mr. Coolbaugh.

Third—Addresses by the Acting-Mayor, Gov. Bet...teridge, and Senators Logan and Oglesby.

Tickets of admission to be issued by the Secretary, ...under the direction of the Executive Committee.

HINTS FOR NEXT YEAR.

That matter being off their hands, the gentle...men began to think about next year, and Mr. ...Crane wanted to know from Mr. Hesing whether ...they could not get up a Saengerfest, or something ...of that kind, for 1874. Mr. Hesing was a little ...doubtful, but thought it very likely that they ...would have a Turners' or Sharpshooters' Festi...val, which would lend special attractions to the ...Exposition of 1874. This looking ahead a year ...was not unnatural, for the stockholders were ...convinced of the profitable character of their en...terprise, and all who had seen the rising build...ing on the Lake Shore, whether property owners ...in the vicinity or not, had pretty much made up ...their minds that the building was a good thing, ...and had better remain permanently where it ...was. This was simply a confirmation of a state...ment made by Mr. D. A. Gage the day that ...Boyington's plan was adopted, when he remarked ...that, if so handsome a building was ever erected ...on the Lake Park, it would remain there, not ...merely because it was good-looking, but since it ...could be put to so many uses, expositions in ...autumn, concerts in summer, and party conven...tions and mass-meetings at all times.

THE POST WEAKENS.

The Committee and everybody else stuck to their ...work, intending to open to-day, and knowing ...perfectly well that they could do so. Wednes...day week, however, it occurred to some one in ...the *Post*, who had not paid sufficient attention ...to the way in which the work on the building ...had been pushed ahead, and who saw that much ...yet remained to be done, to lift up a doleful song, ...and suggested a postponement till the 9th ...of October, since the building was in...complete, the interior did not look ...attractive, and could not be made to do ...so for some days. Michigan avenue was unim...proved, the ground was all torn up, and the ...sidewalks unfinished. If rain came, as would ...be apt to be the case, the building could hardly ...be reached. Many of the exhibitors, said the ...*Post*, said that they were unable to put their de...partments in order by the time specified. By the ...5th everything would be in readiness, and the ...opening of the building on that day would be a ...graceful recognition of the anniversary of the ...fire.

The same afternoon the Executive Committee ...met, and its members were amused and irritated ...by these suggestions, some kindly proffered to ...them. They utterly declined to consider them, ...feeling assured that they could be ready, and ...more than ready, by the time specified. So they ...issued the following card:

OFFICE INTER-STATE EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, Sept. ...17, 1873.—An article appeared in the *Post* of this even...ing stating that it was suggested to postpone the open...ing of the Exposition until Oct. 9. The Committee, by ...a unanimous vote, this afternoon decided that the ...opening should take place Sept. 25, and hopes the ...space will please take due notice. In regard to rail...ways the Committee will be able to announce through ...the different dailies their success, which at this time ...looks favorable for excursion trains at reduced rates.

For the Committee. N. S. BOUTON, Chairman.

So far as the exhibitors were concerned, all of ...them who had been allotted space, and who were ...present, declared that they could be ready in ...time, and 500 others who could not be accommo...dated, were ready to give bond that they would ...have their goods all displayed by the 25th if they ...had an opportunity to get in.

THIS EVENING'S PROGRAMME.

From this time on the labors of the Executive ...Committee were constant but uninteresting. ...They were required to take action upon a hun...dred little matters which are not worth mention. ...Saturday, however, they adopted the following as ...the opening programme for to-night:

Music—National Airs.

Chicago Exposition Grand March, composed for the ...occasion by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman.

Address and delivery of the building to the Board of ...Directors, by the Chairman of the Executive Commit...tee, N. S. Bouton, Esq.

Response and acceptance on behalf of the Board of ...Directors by the Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Vice-Presi...dent.

Music—"Festival Overture," by Prof. Hoffman.

Addresses of Welcome, by the Hon. L. L. Bond, ...Mayor of Chicago, and His Excellency, John L. Bev...eridge, Governor of Illinois.

Music—Potpourri from "Martha," Flotow.

Address by the Hon. John A. Logan, United States ...Senator.

Music—"National Potpourri." Heinicke.

Address by the Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, United ...States Senator.

Music—"Galop Welcome." Faust.

It is considered doubtful, however, whether ...Senator Oglesby will be present.

THE SITE.

THE LAKE SHORE PARK.

The battle, quiet but earnest, which at one ...time threatened to mar the harmony of the on...ward course of the Exposition, came to an end as ...narrated above, and it was decided, and wisely, ...to select the site upon the lake shore south of ...Monroe street, if it could be secured. This ter...ritory has two great advantages: it was accessi...ble to nearly everybody, and it could be had for ...nothing. As business men, the managers of the ...enterprise could not hesitate to choose it. The ...South Side cars and buses ran but a short dis...tance from it. All the West Side street-car ...lines had termini not far removed from it. It ...lay convenient to all the great hotels, and under ...the very windows of one. The North Siders ...alone had to travel a considerable distance, and ...there were not so many of them. The immense ...crowds which had collected at the base-ball ...games held near by in 1871 showed that there ...was no trouble in inducing people to go there.

ITS HISTORY.

The only question was whether the ground ...could be obtained. This portion of Fractional ...Section 15 had been given by the United States ...to the State of Illinois, together with the other ...lands granted to aid in the construction of the ...Illinois & Michigan Canal. The Canal Commis...sioners, when they laid out Michigan avenue, ...and gave it to the city, also gave all the land east ...of it to the lake to be used as a park, north of ...Park row and south of Madison street. There ...it remained rough and unimproved, and used only ...for occasional meetings. There, in 1866, the ...Southern Loyalists held forth on one cold and ...autumnal day, while Mayor, now Congressman, ...Rice presided, and, sitting upon his lofty stand, ...shivered in the lake breeze. But, in 1869, the ...Legislature passed the Lake Front bill, which it ...repealed at its last session, and gave to the ...railroads some ground north of Madison street, ...and also all riparian rights in front ...of the Lake Park itself. The city ...refused to assent to this, and property-holders ...on the avenue, including Mr. Scammon and Mr. ...Hoyne, rushed into the courts to prevent any ...action on the part of the city, and to enjoin ...everybody from doing anything to obstruct their ...easements, ancient rights, water privileges, lake ...view, east winds, etc. The city also began to ...take a deeper interest in this strip of land, and ...set to work, through the Board of Public Works, ...to make it more ornamental than it had been. ...Therefore the Board, as is its custom in laying ...out a park, advertised for a number of small ...rustic bridges. When they were procured, ...ditches of a suitable size were dug in the Lake ...Park, and these bridges were placed over them ...at proper intervals. The park then consisted of ...strips of green grass, interspersed with pools of ...water covered with green scum, and the above ...mentioned bridges. A few hard-bottomed ...benches added to the picturesqueness of the ...scene, and made it an agreeable resort ...of a summer evening. It was a popular place ...with the servant girls of the South Division, and ...during the summer months furnished lodgings ...for the shelterless vagrants.

But the fire of October swept across the park, ...destroying the fence which bounded and the ...benches which adorned it. But since it was free ...from rubbish, it became one of the first points ...where rebuilding began. The Council author...ised the Board of Public Works to lease it, and, ...from northern to southern extremity, it was ...covered, in a brief period, with the stores of ...merchants who, having gotten the land for a ...low rental, frequently refused to pay anything. ...Admitted there only on sufferance, it was with ...difficulty that they could be removed, but at ...last they were ousted, and the ground remained ...empty, but worse looking than after ...the fire even. It was useless to talk of making ...it a park again, for it was fated to go for ...business purposes at one time or another, and ...so it lay vacant awaiting the use to which a ...portion of it has at last been put; nor, all things ...considered, can a more fitting one be at present ...imagined.

OTHER LOCATIONS SUGGESTED.

The Directors were wise beyond question in ...their selection of a site. Dexter Park was too ...remote, and the expense of getting there would ...have diminished the attendance. Union Park ...was not fitted for the purpose; Dearborn Park ...was too small; the block between Elizabeth, ...Ada, Washington and Madison was not spacious ...enough, and the other localities suggested on ...the South Side were either too remote, or in ...other respects unsuitable for the purpose. None ...of them were as near the street cars, the depots, ...the hotels, or the only attractive scenic feature ...of Chicago, the Lake.

PETITION TO THE COUNCIL.

After repeated interviews with the Mayor and ...other city officials, the following petition was ...presented to the Common Council at their meet...ing held on the 14th of April, four days after the ...election of the Board of Directors:

To the Mayor and City Council of Chicago, Ill.:

May it please your honorable body, we, the under...signed members of the Board of Directors of the Inter-...State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, Ill., have been ...deputed to request, in the name of the Association, ...that you shall lease to the Board of Public Works to ...erect a suitable building for the purpose of holding a ...grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition on the Lake ...Front, located north of Congress and south of ...Adams street, and to occupy not more than ...300 feet front, on the condition that the Inter-...State Industrial Exposition Association furnish ...all the plans and money for that purpose, ...the building "under the direction of the ...Board of Public Works" to be used by said Associa...tions for industrial expositions and other entertain...ments of public interest and benefit, and to be so con...structed as to be ornamental to the Lake Park grounds, ...the term of occupancy to be entirely at the will of the ...City Council, and the structure itself to be removed by ...the Association whenever the Council shall so order. ...The subscribers respectfully submit that the request is ...made in strict accordance with the understanding upon ...which subscriptions were received to the capital ...stock of said Association. The subscribers number ...over 365, and represent all the leading firms of ...our city in every branch of industry and ...commerce. They consider that the holding of ...such an exhibition will greatly promote and ...extend the commercial manufacturing, and ...general interests of the Northwestern States, and ...tend largely to induce the location of capital among us. ...With this view the object has been so promoted, and it ...now remains for your honorable body to say whether ...Chicago shall have a grand Inter-State Industrial Ex...position this fall or not. Time will not permit a ...lengthened consideration of our memorial. The work ...must start at once. Thus we ask that you entertain ...the prayer of our petition this night.

R. T. CRANE,
A. C. HESING,
J. F. REYNOLDS,
POTTER PALMER,
G. W. LAFLIN.

On motion, the petition was referred to the ...Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, ...with instructions to report at the next regular ...meeting.

THE ACTION TAKEN.

On the 17th the Committee met to consider the ...subject.

Ald. Ogden dwelt upon the importance of ...knowing what objections there were to giving ...up the portion of the Lake Park asked for.

Ald. Bowen said he understood that no prop...erty-owner from Madison to Adams street would ...raise any objections.

Ald. Ogden thought the proprietors of the ...Gardner House would not raise any objections.

Ald. Cannon moved that certain limits be pre...scribed in an ordinance giving the necessary au...thority, which motion was discussed.

Mr. Tuley presented the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and ...they are hereby authorized to erect a building on Lake ...Park in accordance with the petition of the Board of ...Directors of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of ...Chicago: *Provided*, however, that the building to be ...erected shall in no event be permitted to remain upon ...said Lake Park grounds for a longer period than one ...year from May 1, 1873.

This was adopted by the Committee without ...dissent.

It was the opinion of Corporation Counsel ...Tuley and others, that the permission, in order ...to be legal, would have to be given in the ...above form. The city had no power to make a ...donation of the use of its property to private ...individuals, and that to save the point, the work ...would have to be done under the superintend...ence of city officers.

The following Monday, April 21, the resolu...tion was reported to the Council, and was laid ...over for a week.

On the 28th it came up again, and was amend...ed so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and ...they are hereby authorized to erect a building on Lake ...Park, south of Monroe street, and north of Van Buren ...street, not exceeding 800 feet in front length, the same ...to be used, under the direction of the Board of Public ...Works, by the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Asso...ciation, and shall be constructed upon such plans as ...shall be approved by the Board; *provided*, the neces...sary money for the erection of said building shall be ...furnished to said Board by said Association; *and pro...vided further*, that such building so to be erected ...shall on no account be permitted to remain upon said ...park or ground for a longer period than one year, ...from May 1, 1873:

In this form it was considered safe, and was ...passed without a dissenting voice, and without ...its being necessary to resort to electioneering.

Then, for form's sake, the Executive Commit...tee submitted Mr. Boyington's plans to the ...Board of Public Works, by whom they were ap...proved, and Mr. W. L. Carroll was selected as ...Superintendent.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

The appearance of this piece of the ground ...at the time the Council granted permission to ...use it, was deplorable enough from the Gardner ...House at the south to Madison street on the ...north. The western side of Michigan avenue ...was poorly built up, the corner of Adams street ...being about the only exception. In some places ...the excavations had been made for the base...ments, and the street was obstructed with heaps ...of dirt and building material; one or two little ...shanties were occupied as restaurants or saloons. ...Between the maze of railroad tracks and switch...es and Michigan avenue, the ground ...was still deformed by the debris of ...the buildings put up there after the ...fire. Everything looked chaotic and unpromising. ...But when it was known that an imposing build...ing was to go up there, the spirit of speculation ...settled in that locality. The buildings which ...were in course of erection were pushed forward. ...Vacant lots were in demand. Innumerable ...licenses were taken out for innumerable "Ex...position Restaurants and Saloons," for it was ...seen that no one place would feed the gathering ...multitudes. The proprietors of the Gardner ...House began to see that it was an excellent ...thing to be the nearest hotel; and the Matteson ...House, whose sign could be seen across the ...vacant space between it and the Exposition ...building, hoped that they too would have an ...abundant share of the harvest.

Even at this moment the surroundings of the ...Exposition are not in all respects attractive. The ...cheap frame shanties could well be dispensed ...with. By great exertions Michigan avenue has ...been put in some kind of order, and a sidewalk ...built; but there is much work yet to be done on ...Adams street, which is the chief thoroughfare to ...the Exposition building. By next week, how...ever, and the time when the crowds from the ...country have begun coming, everything will be ...in good order, outside as well as inside, or the ...Executive Committee will know the reason why.

THE BUILDING.

THE PILING.

In view of the peculiar nature of the soil of ...the Lake Park there, being made up of street ...sweepings, of the debris of burnt buildings, and ...all imaginable kinds of rubbish, it was decided ...to be necessary to drive piles in order to insure ...a stable foundation for the mass of masonry and ...timber that was to be heaped up there. Accord...ingly the ground was pegged out, and, on the ...20th of June, a little over three months ago, the ...work of pile-driving began under the manage...ment of O. B. Green, and in five days was com...pleted. These piles were of oak, 18 inches in ...diameter and 20 feet long; 328 of them were ...driven for the support of the immense truss ...arches, and an indefinite number for the founda...tion walls.

NOTES OF PROGRESS.

In a week the pile-drivers and excavators for ...sewer, gas, and water-pipes were out of the way, ...and the bricklayers and carpenters came to the ...front, and went at their work with a fervor and ...rapidity rarely seen, even here. By the 12th of ...July the floor-laying was completed, and the ...bricklayers were growing toward the close of ...their task. These outer walls were run up with ...almost incredible speed. An account of the ...progress of the building, written at the time, ...says:

The bricklayers started at the centre north of the ...dome, on the west front, and seem to have traveled ...right around opposite to where they commenced, on ...the lake front, building as they went a wall of since 4 ...or 5 feet high. Then they made a fresh start about 80 ...yards further north, and put up another layer of 4 or 5 ...feet. Then at the north end they circled around with ...still another layer. And on the lake front they have ...put up another and last layer, making a brick wall on ...that side fully 25 feet high, in which doors and win...dows at proper intervals are regularly built. They ...seem to have raised the wall as high as they intend to ...at present, and are working back, being now engaged ...in putting on a fourth layer, on No. 3 patch, on the ...quarter-circle describing the north end. Along the ...flooring throughout its entire length, the spectator, ...standing at either end, will perceive little openings, ...like traps, a couple or so of feet square, at regular ...intervals, in two lines, from end to end, one on each ...side, at a distance of 25 feet from the brick wall. The ...trusses already referred to spring from these open...ings; and upon them the entire weight of the ...roof will rest. The trusses are being made now, by ...the simple process of nailing one plank of an inch ...thick over another plank of an inch thick, and that ...over another, and so on, until six (or eight) have been ...so nailed together, the ends dovetailing, and the whole ...being afterward bolted firmly.

On the 2d of August, almost all the brick-work ...was built. Of the thirty-one trusses fourteen ...were in position, while four more were ready for ...erection. They were built on the floor of the ...building and raised to their places by six der...ricks. Ponderous as they were, it took but half ...an hour to raise one to its place, though the ...necessary preparations for that operation ...took from eight to nine hours. The ...following Monday, notwithstanding that rapid ...progress had been made, a hundred more men ...were put on it, and the work went forward with ...redoubled speed, watched, not only by the ...Superintendent, but also by some member of ...the Executive Committee, who was constantly ...on hand during working hours.

By the 19th the building was nearly wholly ...inclosed, except at the ends, and the half-trusses ...at the south end were in place. The glazing in ...the roof was begun, and the great smoke-chim...ney, just northeast of the building, was nearly ...finished. From that time up to the present the ...work, chiefly interior, has gone on steadily ...without interruption, and with but few acci...dents.

MODIFICATIONS OF PLANS.

The original plans were adhered to with but ...slight modifications. The first design was in the ...shape of a parallelogram, but it was afterwards ...changed by rounding off the corners at both ...ends, making them semi-circular. This alter...ation was admirable, since it permitted the con...tinuation of the gallery around the entire build...ing, gave an unbroken skylight, and an exterior ...and interior effect, which could have been se...cured in no other way. After the building had ...gotten fairly under headway, it was found that ...more room would be needed, and, since there ...was not time to erect a permanent ...structure, the Executive Committee was com...pelled to patch out here and there, and to make ...temporary additions where convenient. Thus ...the gallery was widened out four feet at a cost ...of $1,100; and sheds were built at both ends for ...agricultural machinery of a heavy kind, each one ...40 feet by 160. Additions were also made on ...the east side of the building for a restaurant, ...sitting-rooms, etc. These could be made with ...but little additional expense, since the east wall ...of the building was used. They are on either ...side of the Art Hall, and each one is 240 feet in ...length.

THE TRUSSES.

The cut showing the western front of the ...building, and the two accompanying ground-...plans, will give a better idea of the appearance ...of the building, and the way in which it is laid ...out, than any description, however detailed, can ...convey. But still there are some figures and ...statements relative to the details of construc...tion, which will be of general interest, since ...they will aid to comprehend the solidity ...of the massive structure. Upon the piles ...rest the trusses which support the ...lofty and rounded roof. There are 31 ...main ones and 10 half ones at each end. ...These trusses are supported each by four piles, ...capped by oak timbers 12x14 inches thick and ...4 feet long. Across these cap-sticks are laid ...four oak sub-sills 12x12 inches in thickness, and, ...like the caps, 4 feet in length. Placed side by ...side on the top of these sticks rest the main sills, ...which extend across the building, supporting the ...trusses at each end. The spring of the arch is ...placed at 4 feet above the floor, or 7 feet ...above the main sill. The main ones are of 150 ...feet span, 4 feet thick, and 12 to 14 inches wide, ...and are made of one and three-quarter dressed ...pine plank, fastened with bolts and diagonal tie-...rods, the lower being 64 feet from the floor. The ...half-trusses are only 9 inches wide, but of the ...same thickness and materials as the main ones. ...For the first 28 feet they are built solid.

The exterior walls of the first story are of ...brick, 24 feet in height and are 15 feet outside ...of the line of trusses. Receding from them is a ...shed roof, touching the spring of the main roof, ...which, for 17 feet above that point, is made of ...hammered glass. Above that it is of galvanized ...iron.

MATERIALS USED.

The following figures give very closely the ...amounts of the different kinds of material used, ...though some of them must be increased owing ...to the later additions. The full figures will be ...given in Mr. Bouton's address, to be made this ...evening: 1,716,000 bricks; 3,000,000 feet of lum...ber; 4,200 cubic feet of stone; 1,500 squares of ...tin, each square being 10 by 10 feet; 132 ...tons of bolts, nuts, and plates; 4,600 feet ...of galvanized iron cornices; 1,000 feet ...of galvanized iron conductor pipe; 7,000 ...feet of glass in the windows, 5,000 feet of ...sheet glass in the ventilators, and 27,200 feet of ...ribbed glass in the sky-lights; in the doors and ...offices there are 1,000 feet additional of glass. ...There are 14,000 feet of gas-pipe in the structure, ...a half of which is very large, some of it being 3 ...inches wide. There is more large pipe in this ...than in any other building in the world.

THE CENTRE PROJECTION.

As has been said, the building is 800 feet long. ...In the centre of the Michigan avenue front is ...the first projection, three stories high, 20 feet ...clear of the main wall, and 120 feet long. The ...first story has an altitude of 24 feet, ...the second 16, and the third 14. Over ...the third story is a pediment or "gable-end" ...25 feet in height. In front of this pro...jection or portico is a carriage drive 20 feet ...wide, upon which open two large entrance-doors. ...Two double windows flank the doors on each ...side. Covering the drive is the balcony of the ...second story, 20 feet wide and 80 long. French ...double windows open from the second story ...upon the balcony, which in turn is covered by a ...handsome awning suspended from above the ...windows of the third story. The same descrip...tion applies to each of the two other projections, ...situated near the ends of the building, except ...that they are 20 by 80 feet in ground measure...ment, and three doors open upon the carriage ...drive in each case, instead of two, as in the grand ...portico.

THE WINDOWS AND DOORS.

There are 473 windows in the building, 180 of ...which are in the first story, or brick portion. Of ...doors there are 18. The two main doors are 10 ...feet wide by 14 feet high, with semi-circular ...transoms, adding 6 feet to their height. Six of ...the doors in the end projections are 8 feet wide, ...and the ten doors in the sides and ends of the ...building are 10 feet wide; the height is uniform. ...On the second story there are four doors opening ...to the balcony on the front portico; these are 6 ...by 10, with transoms. At each of the end projec...tions there are two doors 8 by 12 feet.

THE DOMES.

The grand dome is just back of the Adams ...street entrance and exactly in the middle of the ...roof. It is twelve-sided, 60 feet in diameter, ...with 40 feet perpendicular height, and a radius ...of 38 feet 8 inches for the curve. Above the ...perpendicular part the dome is 36 feet high, ...making a total height from the top of the truss ...to the base of the lantern of 76 feet. The lan...tern is 13 feet in diameter, has a perpendicular ...face 12 feet high, crowned by a rounded cover 8 ...feet high. From the apex of the lantern springs ...a flagstaff 58 feet high. The distance from the ...ground to the base of the flagstaff is 176 feet. ...In each face of the circular part of the ...dome and lantern is a round dormer win...dow, crested and ornamented with galvan...ized iron work. In each of the perpendicular ...faces is a large double window. From the ...north and south sides of the grand dome a ven...tilator extends along the roof to the end domes. ...This ventilator is 12 feet high and 26 feet wide. ...The s

Needham organs, and musical instruments of all kinds.

Theo. J. Elmore & Co., Chicago, Decker Bros. concert, grand, square, and upright pianos, and small imported musical instruments.

J. Howard Foote, Chicago, instruments, and general musical merchandise.

W. W. Kimball, Chicago, Hallet, Davis & Co. pianos, Union pianos, and Smith's American organs, melodions, etc.

F. C. Lighte & Co., Chicago, F. C. Lighte & Co. pianos, W. F. Johnson's pianos and the New England organs.

Lyon & Healy, Chicago, pianos, organs, small instruments, musical merchandise.

Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., Boston, New York, and Chicago, cabinet organs.

A. Reed & Sons, Chicago, Chickering pianos and organs.

St. Louis Piano Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., pianos.

Schaff Bros., Chicago, square pianos.

Section 7.

Bliss & Torrey, Chicago, surgical instruments, crutches, galvanic apparatus, artificial limbs, deformity apparatus, druggists' fancy goods, perfumery, soda apparatus, &c.

Dr. L. H. Bradley, New York, Museum of Equine Anatomy.

Dr. B. Periard, Chicago, apparatus and instruments of medical art, fancy perfumery and toilet ware, and aquarium, also, a collection of coins and curiosities.

J. E. Gardner, Chicago, artificial limbs and apparatus.

Johnson & Lund, Chicago, artificial teeth, &c.

Otto Kalteich, Chicago, trusses, supporters, braces, bandages, and orthopedic instruments.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence, Chicago, a case of dentistry.

Marsh & Bowles, Chicago, trusses, braces, apparatus for deformities, &c.

Marshall & Winebrener, Chicago, case of artificial teeth, mounted.

Samuel S. White, Chicago, exhibits a full assortment of porcelian teeth, dental instruments, and dental furniture, barber's chair.

Section 8.

A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, maps, charts, and school apparatus.

W. H. Bulloch, Chicago, microscopes and apparatus.

J. G. Langguth, Chicago, telescopes, microscopes, spectacles, mathematical instruments, magic and philosophical instruments.

National School Furniture Company, Chicago, school-desks, maps, charts, globes, &c.

Nickel & Strassberger, Chicago, surveying instruments.

Dr. John Phillips, Chicago, spectacles, eye-glasses, telescopes, microscopes, barometers, thermometers, opera-glasses, &c.

E. Payson Porter, Chicago, Sholes & Glidden's Type Writer and Telegraphic Apparatus.

Section 9.

Geo. H. Bliss & Co., Chicago, samples of telegraph instruments, supplies, and goods, electric gas-lighting apparatus, electro-medical apparatus, hotel annunciator, electric railroad signals.

Kusel & Hausman, Chicago, electrical apparatus for scientific purposes.

Edwin Spear, Chicago, electric hotel annunciator, burglar alarm telegraph.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, five telegraphic instruments.

Western Electric Manufacturing Company, Chicago, electric and telegraphic instruments of different style and finish, as follows: Registers, relays, box relays, pocket relays, sounders, keys, cut-outs, switch boards, repeaters, bell cranks, hotel annunciators, fire alarm, printing telegraph instruments, electro-magnetic watch clock, time dials (showing standard time), galvanic batteries of different styles, office wire of different varieties. E. Howard & Co. magnetic electric dial telegraph instruments.

DEPARTMENT B.

Section 1.

Furniture, Picture, and Looking-Glass Frames, Book-Cases, Tables, Ornamental Wood-Work, &c.

Ames T. Frost, Chicago, spring beds.

A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, school-desks, Superintendents', Principals', and teachers' desks, office desks, office and library chairs, Directors' and library tables, letter-press stands, etc. Dill's Excelsior Marquetry flooring of inlaid and choice woods, Camp's new outline school-maps, Holbrook's new globes and apparatus, zoological charts, blackboards, Prindle's cabinet-billiard-tables, etc., etc.

Chicago Iron Bedstead Company, Chicago, wrought iron bedsteads of various patterns.

Danie Jones, Chicago, show-cases.

John W. Bent, Chicago, refrigerators, ice-boxes, extension tables, etc.

L. C. Boyington, Chicago, Anderson's, Monroe's Peerless, Baxter, Hagerty's, Robbins 2 rows and Robbins 3 rows patent spring beds, Dougherty's, Robbins 2 rows and Robbins 3 rows patent folding spring cot, canvas, army cot, and camp stool.

Emanuel Brunswick & Co., Chicago, billiard tables.

The J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, Chicago, billiard tables.

C. S. Burrows, Chicago, ornamental endless wooden chain.

Chicago Curtain Fixture Company, Chicago, shade, curtain fixtures, etc.

Z. Cobb & Sons, Chicago, spring beds, car seats, cushions, vault lights, etc.

Colby & Wirts, Chicago, furniture.

James Corrigan, Chicago, Croghan's combined chair, sofa, bed, and table.

George W. Crosscup, Philadelphia, Pa., combined chair and lounge.

James Davis Wilder, Chicago, liquid slating, indestructible blackboard, tablets, etc.

Dixon & Co., Chicago, assortment of show-cases, German silver and woods.

Thomas Driver, Chicago, sashes, doors, blinds, etc.

Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, Chicago, cases, furniture.

F. Fishbeck, Chicago, a lounge.

J. Hyde Fisher, Chicago, refrigerators, ice-boxes, etc.

A. L. Hale & Bro., Chicago, parlor and chamber sets, etc.

Hart & Co., Chicago, clothes-dryer and clothes-bars.

W. F. Huntington, Chicago, spring-bed bottoms.

David W. Jenkinson, Chicago, picture-frames and mirrors.

John L. Kapple, Chicago, adjustable pew seat, etc.

John Keitz, Chicago, picture and mirror frames, mantle, and pier glass.

George Keller, Chicago, mouldings, mirrors, and frames.

D. Kelley & Co., Muskegon, Mich., patent weather-proof blind.

Lansdell, Wicke & Co., Chicago, an ornamental sideboard.

McDonough, Price & Co., Chicago, lounges, folding sofas, spring beds, etc.

Orville L. Mason, East Saginaw, Mich., a patent parlor bed lounge.

Frank Manley & Co., Chicago, bedsteads.

John Monzel, Chicago, one parlor set and one sideboard.

James Nesbitt, Chicago, one patent window frame.

Northwestern Show-Case Manufacturing Company, Chicago, show-cases.

C. L. Prindle, Chicago, Prindle's cabinet billiard-tables.

Israel Rushworth, Chicago, piano-stools.

Sammons, Clark & Co., Chicago, picture frames, mouldings, cornices, chromos, mirrors, etc.

Schaff Brothers, Chicago, two cylinder desks.

Sherwood School Furniture Company, Chicago, school desks, church seats, settees, pulpits.

Samuel Stein, Rochester, N. Y., ornamental burial caskets.

Stephani, Monheimer & Hart, Chicago, billiard tables.

M. Tarhune, Chicago, show cases.

W. W. Strong Furniture Company, Chicago, rose-wood chamber set, three pieces, parlor sofa, seven pieces, mirrors, drapery, side-boards, etc.

Geo. Henry Congdon, Chicago, gents' spittoon.

Whittlesey & Peters, Chicago, Peters' improved woven wire mattress.

Wilson Adjustable Chair Company, Chicago, the Wilson adjustable chair.

Woven Wire Mattress Company, Chicago, mattresses and cots.

Adolph Zeller, Chicago, one billiard-table and fixtures.

Section 2.

Glassware, China, Porcelain, Lamps, Gas-Fixtures.

James Berry & Co., Chicago, cut-glass for vestibule of building.

Ira P. Bowen & Co., Chicago, crockery, china, glassware, etc.

Burley & Tyrrell, Chicago, glassware, etc.

Abram French & Co., Chicago, china and glassware.

Illinois Glass Co., Alton, Ill., glassware.

F. & E. Jaeger, Chicago, china and glassware.

A. N. Kellogg, Chicago, rotary table waiter.

E. C. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, fine china and crockery, cut and engraved glass, rich mantel ornaments specimens of real Sevres china, antique majolica and original wedgewood ware, &c.

McCleland & Sage, Chicago, plate and window glass, bottles, &c.

H. P. Merrill & Co., Chicago, English crockery and china table ware, and Pittsburgh glassware.

Scott & Ovington Bros., Chicago, crockery, china, glassware, &c.

H. N. Wheeler & Co., Chicago, lamps, chandeliers, &c.

Wolcott, Smith & Co., Chicago, glass, paints, mirrors, &c.

Section 3.

House-Furnishing Goods and Notions, including Willow-ware, Brooms, Brushes, Etc.

Hugh Bradshaw, Chicago, a cistern.

Clark & Hill, Chicago, brushes.

Merwin Church, Chicago, stoves, ranges, furnaces, and kitchen outfits.

Green & Spear, Chicago, bedding and feathers, and baby swing.

L. H. Marvin, Beaver Dam, Wis., splint baskets.

William Pottle, Chicago, baskets and willowware.

George J. Schmidt & Bro., Chicago, children's carriage, and willowware.

Udell Ladder and Woodenware Co., Chicago, painters' extension ladder, universal ladder with side platform, fruit ladder with side platform, library steps, clothes frame.

P. P. Valentine & Co., Chicago, rubber stripe, &c.

H. C. Van Schaak, Chicago, house furnishing goods.

J. F. & J. E. White, Chicago, wooden and willow ware, and house furnishing utensils.

Woods, Sherwood & Co., Lowell, Mass., wire housekeeping goods, and toilet articles.

Section 4.

Clocks, Watches, Chronometers, Cutlery, Plastic Work, Jewelry, Ornaments, &c.

American Clock Co., Chicago, clocks and cutlery.

Aurora Silver Plate Manufacturing Co., Chicago, fine silver-plated ware, consisting of table knives, forks, spoons, tea sets, water sets, table ware, &c.

E. D. Barton, Chicago, clocks.

Freeman Campbell, Chicago, hair goods.

J. L. Campbell, Chicago, hair jewelers and hair goods.

Cornell Watch Co., Chicago, watches.

Giles Bros., Chicago, jewelry, clocks, watches, &c.

M. Glassbrook, Chicago, hair goods.

Henry J. Hiltorf, Chicago, centrifugal regulator clock.

M. Kromberg Chicago, diamonds, jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c.

N. Matson & Co., Chicago, watches, silver ware, jewelry, precious stones, bronzes, and fancy goods in great variety.

B. F. Norris & Co., Chicago, mechanical bird, musical bird cage, Norris patent blow-pipe, and jewelry.

Boddin & Hamilton, Chicago, watches, diamonds, jewelry, &c.

Henry Sears & Co., Chicago, cutlery and fire arms.

A. B. Van Cott & Co., Chicago, jewelry, silverware, fancy articles, and wax flowers.

Edward A. Webster, Chicago, jet work.

Wendell & Hyman, Chicago, silverware, watches, jewelry, etc.

Western Cutlery Company, Ottawa, Ill., butcher-knives, &c.

Section 5.

Toilet and Fancy Articles—Perfumery, Extracts, Soaps, &c.

Boll Mann & Co., Chicago, perfumery and toilet goods.

Florence Manufacturing Company, Florence, Mass., toilet and fancy articles.

Gillet, McCulloch & Co., Chicago, flavoring extracts, perfumeries, hair-oil, paking-powders, inks, &c.

W. J. M. Gordon, Cincinnati, Ohio, medicinal chemicals in bottles, &c.

Graham Brothers & Co., Chicago, toilet soaps, perfumery, &c.

Mrs. John S. Hendrickson, Chicago, fancy goods of all kinds.

Huyck & Knox, Chicago, extracts and perfumes.

J. Lehman, Chicago, pocketbooks.

Levy Bros. & Co., Chicago, imported fancy goods, hair-work, jewelry, &c.

G. Mallinckrodt & Co., St. Louis, Mo., fine chemicals in bottles.

Merker Bros., Chicago, pocketbooks, bill-books, bankers' cases, card-cases, cigar-cases, leather cases, jeweler's trays, and fine leather goods in general of their own manufacture, and a fine line of fancy goods of their own importation.

Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Chicago, toilet and shaving soaps.

Justin Ryan, Chicago, detergent soaps.

E. H. Sargent, Chicago, surgical instruments, perfumery, medicines, chemicals, toilet goods, physicians' supplies, &c.

Steele & Price, Chicago, baking powders, flavoring extracts, lemon sugar, &c.

Mrs. E. H. Stein, Chicago, fancy goods and notions.

Henry Thayer & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass., drugs, extracts, and sugar-coated pills.

Section 6.

Textile Fabrics—Woolen, Cotton, Silks, Mixed and other Mill and Hand-Made Fabrics, Piece Goods, &c.

Belding Bros. & Co., Chicago, exhibit sewing-silk and machine-twist of their own manufacture; raw silk in different stages of manufacture.

Blake & Co., Racine, Wis., shawls.

Blackmore, Harper & Co., Liberty, Mo., tweeds.

George Buell & Co., St. Joseph, Mo., yarns and flannels.

Burkitt, Sutton & Stanley, Chicago, fancy knit goods.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, lace shawls.

Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., sheetings and bats.

Chandler, Congdon & Co, Beaver Dam, Wis., fancy cassimeres.

F. A. Davis & Co., Zenia, Ill., flannels.

Decorah Woolen Mills, Decorah, Ia., fancy flannels.

Elmer, Ball & White, Chicago, buckskin underwear.

G. H. Foster & Co., Chicago, samples of sewing-silk, cotton and linen thread.

H. R. Gardner & Co., Jonesville, Mich., fancy cassimeres.

Gibson & Tyler, Minneapolis, Minn., blankets.

Charles W. Gilbert, Worcester, Mass., woolen machinery.

A. Greve & Co., Sparta, Wis., socks.

John Horn & Sons, Carrollton, Ky., Kentucky jeans.

Charles P. Horner, Petersburg, Ill., yarns, &c.

Knox County Woolen Company, Knoxville, Ill., cassimeres, &c.

Lacon Woolen Company, Lacon, Wis., shawls.

Lamb Knitting Machine Company, Chicago, socks and fancy work.

McLean Manufacturing, Janesville, Wis., repellants.

McFetridge, Burchard & Co., Beaver Dam, Wis., cassimeres, blankets, &c.

New England Company, Rockville, Conn., fancy cassimeres.

Parks & Woolson, Springfield, Vt., woolen machinery.

Randall, Farr & Co., Hespeler, Ont., alpacas.

Riggs & Hepburn, Perryville, Ind., blankets, yarns.

J. H. Shimer, Hillsboro, Ill., woolen yarns.

L. W. Sinclair, Chicago, jeans.

J. A. Smith & Co., Chicago, furs.

J. G. Stolp, Aurora, Ill., woolen goods.

W. E. Tuttle & Co., Dover, Ky., Kentucky jeans.

Tickermann & Co., Springfield, Ill., fancy woolens.

Tennessee Manufacturing Company, Tullahoma, Tenn., woolen yarns.

Vanwert Woolen Mills, Mills, Vanwert, O., woolen yarns.

Charles P. Wallace, Steubenville, O., tweeds.

Waukesha County Manufacturing Company, Waukesha, Wis., fancy cassimeres.

Section 7.

Embroideries and Fancy Work in Silk, Wool, Hair, Wax, Feathers, Leather, &c.

H. R. Caberey, Chicago, military and Masonic goods, Mrs. Jane Cook, Chicago, wax flowers.

J. Cox & Co., Chicago, artificial flowers.

Louis Dampf, Chicago, artificial paper work.

G. F. Foster, Son & McFarren, Chicago, flags, tents, coolings, blocks, tackle, regalia, steel and iron ware, rope, vessel models, &c.

W. F. Foster & Co., Chicago, thread cabinets.

Miss H. Guest, Chicago, hair-work.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hay, Chicago, crochet and fancy needle-work, with samples.

E. B. Kellerman, New Buffalo, Mich., prepared moss and moss goods.

Mrs. Franziska Lichtner, Chicago, knitted bed-covers and table-cloth.

G. Mendelson, Chicago, zephyr worsted, embroideries, ribbons, laces, trimmings, white goods, notions, fancy goods, together with elegant foreign novelties.

Mrs. S. B. Mitchell, Chicago, needle-work, &c.

A. S. Wadhams & Co., Chicago, Masonic goods, &c.

Section 8.

Garments for both sexes and all ages, including Coiffures, Wigs, and Hair-Work, Straw Goods, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Mosaics, Furs, Parasols, Canes, Dolls and Toys, Trunks, India-Rubber Goods, Carpets, Furniture Tissues, Leather, Cordage, Trotting Harness, &c.

American Molder Collar Company, Boston, Mass., Gray's molded collars and cuffs.

D. P. Barrett & Co., Chicago, paper boxes, paper frames, passe-partouts, display cards for photographers' use.

John Borgerson, Chicago, ladies' sewing work-boxes, tobacco-boxes, needle-cases, &c.

Brown, Prior & Fish, Chicago, a fine stock of gents' furnishing goods, imported and of their own manufacture.

Brownson Brothers & Co., Chicago, men's furnishing goods.

Clement, Morton & Co., Chicago, clothing.

Collins & Hunt, Chicago, shirts and gents' furnishing goods.

Coyle & Dickinson, Chicago, shirts.

C. A. Creil, Chicago, paper collars.

Orofoot, Steele & Gano, Chicago, pegged shoes.

Damon, Temple & Co., Chicago, a full assortment of gents' neck wear.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills, Chicago, custom-made boots of various kinds of their own manufacture.

Easterly & Spafford, Chicago, men's furnishing goods.

Ely & Co., Chicago, extra choice goods of men's wear, consisting of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, shirtings, &c.

C. H. Fargo & Co., Chicago, boots and shoes, buffalo lined boots and shoes, women's, misses', and children's calf shoes, all their own make. Rack sewing boots in process of manufacture. Ladies' misses', and children's fine shoes, &c.

D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago, a full stock of rich millinery goods, consisting of choice flowers, feathers, trimmed goods, millinery and fancy articles of both foreign and home production.

Gage Bros. & Co., Chicago, pattern bonnets, hats, laces, notions, flowers, ribbons, velvet, &c.

N. E. Geery & Co., Chicago, gents' over-gaiters and leggings, ladies' gaiterettes and children's leggings, of their own manufacture.

Goodyear Rubber Company, Chicago, belting, hose, rubber clothing, boots, shoes, door mats, carriage and horse clothing, combs, balls and toys, bed pillows, cushions, life-preservers, druggists' and stationers' goods, piano and organ covers, silk and cotton elastic goods, &c.

Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., Chicago, boots and shoes.

A. J. Griffin & Co., Chicago, wood carpet.

Hall & Bro., Chicago, horse and wagon covers, water-proof coats, water-proof overalls, &c.

Hallock & Wheeler, Chicago, rubber goods.

Haskell Brothers, Chicago, trunks, valises, traveling-bags, &c.

C. M. Henderson & Co., Chicago, a boot and shoe manufactory and assortment of boots and shoes.

Higler, Jenkins & Faxon, Chicago, paper hangings, &c.

Hirsh & Co., Chicago, assortment of umbrellas and parasols.

S. Holderness & Co., Chicago, rubber stereotypes, &c.

E. F. Hollister & Co., Chicago, carpets, furniture, curtains, and house furnishing goods.

Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Chicago. Their own manufacture trimmed hats, ladies' velvet and cloth cloaks, also misses' and infants' cloaks, and one case of bazaar glove-fitting patterns.

E. M. & A. A. Hughes, Chicago, infants' and children's clothing.

G. L. Huyck & Co., Chicago, gents' furnishing goods.

E. August Jacobs & Co., Chicago, cords, tassels, gimps, fringes, &c.

E. Jennings & Co., Chicago, Chicago, short collar cuffs, and gents' underwear.

John Lally, Chicago, boots.

Lapham, Smibert & Co., Chicago, leather and leather beltings.

C. Mackenzie, Chicago, hats, caps, &c.

W. F. Mayhon & Co., Chicago, straw and velvet hats, silk and velvet quilt made of 4,000 pieces, each different in size and shape.

Julius Newman, Chicago, corsets and hoop skirts.

Novelty Manufacturing Company, Chicago, baby carriages, boys' velocipedes, hobby horses, sleighs, &c.

A. J. Nutting, Chicago, men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods.

Ordway & Newland, Chicago, gentlemen's clothing.

Parker & Tilton, Chicago, hats, gentlemen's head wear, and furs.

Spencer H. Peck, Chicago, carpets, curtain goods, &c.

J. A. Pierce, Chicago, toy steam-engines, steamboats, locomotives, mechanical toys, working models, &c.

R. M. Pears & Co., Chicago, rubber and leather belting, hose, packing and tubing, Gasket's shaft rubber, wringer rolls, wagon springs, packings, cans, wrenches, lace leather, belt fastenings, files, rasps, &c.

Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Chicago, boots and shoes.

J. Freeman Quigg, Chicago, baby swings, rocking horses, jumpers, patent cradles, blacking cases, etc.

Schweitzer & Beer, Chicago, toys and fancy goods.

M. Sels & Co., Chicago, custom kip, fine kip, veal kip, calf, tap sole and driving boots, and calf shoes all hand made from superior stock.

Mrs. E. P. Smith, Chicago. The excelsior self-fitting dress chart, for cutting ladies' and children's garments.

J. A. Smith & Co., Chicago, hats, caps, furs, &c.

Joshua Smith, Chicago, trunks, travelers' equipments, &c.

Smith & Hosmar, Chicago, Smith's patent house tent and doll houses.

Sweet, Demyster & Co., Chicago, hats, caps, furs and gloves.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co., Chicago, baby wagons, velocipedes, wooden and willow ware, toys, musical and work boxes, writing-desks, dressing-cases, leather fancy goods, &c.

Vogler & Gendtner, Chicago, trunks and traveling-bags of their own manufacture.

Walsh & Hutchinson, Chicago, ribbons, velvets, flowers, feathers, hats, pattern bonnets, &c.

E. M. & W. Ward, Chicago, paper collars, cuffs, &c.

M. D. Warner & Co., Chicago, over-gaiters.

Warner, Marston & Felix, Chicago, twines, cordage, wood and willow ware, brushes, matches, &c.

John Wayte, Home Laundry and Shirt Factory, Chicago, shirts of their own make, and laundry goods.

Webber & Harkin, Chicago, gents' furnishing goods, and shirts of their own manufacture.

D. Webster & Co., Chicago, ladies' and children's hats, laces, notions, French flowers, ribbons, velvets, silks, &c.

M. D. Wells & Co., Chicago, a full line of boots and shoes of their own manufacture.

H. W. Wetherell, Chicago, hats, laces, flowers, ribbons, velvets, feathers, and notion goods, also a Scotch mat which received the medal at the first London Exposition.

W. F. Whitnall & Co., Chicago, gloves, mittens, whips, and lashes.

Warner, Marston & Felix, Chicago, twines, cordage, wood and willow brushes, matches, &c.

Wilson Bros., Chicago, shirts and men's furnishing goods.

A. A. Wiswall, Chicago, boots and shoes.

Section 9.

Portable Articles for Hunting, Fishing, and Encampment, Fire-Arms, Fishing Tackle, Traps, Tents, &c.

F. J. Abbey & Co., Chicago, guns, fishing-tackle, and sporting goods.

Joseph Butler & Co., Chicago, breech-loading shot-guns, fishing tackle, &c.

Biggs, Spencer & Co., Chicago, samples of fine Damascus lamenated steel and London first breech and muzzle-loading shot-guns of English, French, and Belgium make. Sporting equipments of domestic and foreign make. Fine cutlery mounted in ivory, pearl, and stag. Fine pocket-knives in all the modern designs and materials, showing all recent improvement in their manufacture.

Charles Morris, Chicago, samples of fire-works.

J. W. D. Kelly & Bro., Chicago, fine cutlery, base-ball, gymnastic, cricket, skates, sporting goods, &c.

Laflin & Rand Powder Company, Chicago, samples of kegs, canisters, and different goods, gunpowder, safety fuses, electric batteries, exploders, leading and connecting wires, &c.

Lieut. Geo. H. Palmer, Sixteen Infantry, U. S. A., Waukesha, Wis., a set of army equipments.

E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y., fire-arms of all kinds of their manufacture.

J. J. Whitehouse, Chicago, Dupont's powder in kegs.

Section 10.

Horse Equipments and Stable Furniture, Harness Work, Saddlery, &c.

F. W. Brinner, Chicago, harness and saddlery work.

L. C. Chase & Co., Chicago, harness and horse furnishing goods of every description.

S. L. Harrell, agent, Chicago, saddlery hardware, blankets, rugs, mats, riding saddles, patent leather goods, enamelled clothing, harness, tools, &c.

J. Herkimer, Chicago, whips, harness, blacking polish, Herkimer's ring holders, &c.

Murray & Baker, Chicago, model of building, awning on window, &c., horse covers, wagon covers, feed bags, coats, leggins, water proofs, &c.

Ortmayer, Lewis & Co., Chicago, saddles, collars, bridles, gig saddles, drawing reins, lap robes, blankets, turf goods, &c.

S. R. Phillips & Son, Chicago, harness, saddles and horse equipments, wooden horse to sulky, harness and saddlery.

S. Taylor & Co., Chicago, harness, saddles, and saddlery hardware.

DEPARTMENT C.

Section 1.

Collections and Specimens of Ores and Raw Materials—Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Zinc, Tin, &c.

American Bureau of Mines, Chicago, collecton of minerals.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, A. E. Touzlain, agent, Atchison, Kan., collection of minerals.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, collection of minerals.

Chicago Terra-Cotta Company, Chicago, full line of terra-cotta works.

Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, Chicago, artificial stone.

George A. Frear, Chicago, artificial marbles, mantels, monuments, counters, tiling, furniture tops, etc.

Gowan Marble Company, Chicago, mantels, monuments, and statuary.

Albert W. M. Haas, Chicago, model of brick kiln. (Patent.)

Edwin Robert Hall & F. A. Doolittle, Chicago, a building composed of hollow tiles, interior will be filled with models and samples of material.

Joseph M. Hirsh, Chicago, artificial marble, fire-proof paper.

R. L. Lindy & Son, Chicago, fire and stove brick.

Northwestern Marble and Granite Company, Chicago, marble monuments, tombstones, statuary, etc.

Schuremann & Hand Mantel Company, Chicago, two marble mantels and grates, etc., also two pieces of statuary.

F. W. Smith & Co., Chicago, marble mantels, tiling, etc.

Samuel Smith, Mattoon, Ill., Smith's fire-proof roof.

Smith, Clement & Co., Chicago, challenge fire and water-proof roofing for buildings and cars.

John Stockinger, Chicago, flower-vase in marble, also a headstone and clock in marble.

Section 3.

Wrought and Cast Work from the useful Metals—Printing and Printers' Furniture, Engraving, Edges, Tools for Carpenters, Joiners, Coopers, &c., Safes, Locks, Scales, Bells, Copper, Brass, and Tin Wares, Stoves, Furnaces, Wire-Work, Gearing, Castings, &c.

H. A. Adams & Co., Chicago, stamps, brands, check-perforators, seals, rubber printing wheels, engraving goods, etc.

American Sheet and Boiler Plate Co., Cleveland, O., boiler plate iron, boiler plate steel, etc., galvanized sheet iron, bar iron, corrugated iron, and metalic tiles.

H. W. Austin & Co., Chicago, a general variety of pumps, about fifty different kinds, corn shellers, cider mills, and church bells.

Ballard, Fast & Co., Chicago, circular, cross-cut, and mill saws, carriage and wagon seat springs, mowing and reaping machine knives, etc.

Bange Bros., Chicago, Barstow's stoves, ranges, and furnaces, Richmond palace range, Chilson & Arlington rangas, Harris furnaces, Spears anti-clinker parlor stove, registers, ventilators, and house furnishing goods.

Barker & Jackson, Chicago, "Champion radiating heater."

J. S. Bassett & Co., Chicago, crystal chandeliers and gas fixtures.

L. A. Beebe & Co., Chicago, "Beebe's double radiating wrought iron furnaces."

E. W. Blatchford & Co., Chicago, linseed oil, bar lead, sheet lead, lead pipe, etc.

Bliss & Brown, Chicago, Boyington's furnaces, ranges, and stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Manufacturing Company's registers, ventilators, etc.

W. B. Boerner, Chicago, wire work.

Brayton, King & Co., Chicago, the Goodenough horse shoe of different sizes.

Brintnall, Terry & Belden, Chicago, hardware.

Brooks & Baker, Columbus, O., enameled and plain hollow ware castings.

Burdett, Smith & Co., Chicago, soft coal base burner, etc.

Champlin & Rogers, Chicago, gas and steam fitters' tools of every variety, machine bits of all sizes, checks, wrenches, vises of every variety, Morse twist drills; Darling, Brown & Sharpe's United States standard rules and machinists' tools; steel and iron set screws of every variety and length; Stephen's patent parallel vise with attachment; Union bit clasps; LeCount's patent iron and steel clamps; lathe dogs, Tanite emery wheels, emery grinders, diamond tools, etc.

Chicago Iron and Steel Company, Chicago, cast steel and cast steel tools.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company, plates and sheet iron.

Chicago Scale Co., Chicago, hay and stock scale.

Chicago Shot Tower Co., Chicago, improved finished shot of all sizes.

Chicago Stove Works, Chicago, stoves, heating, cooking, and hollow ware.

Merwin Church, Chicago, a complete kitchen outfit.

Barstow's patent sample cook, Barstow's Union range and carbon furnace.

Clarke, Abbott & Co., Chicago, railroad and machinist's hardware.

Clinton Wire Cloth Co., Clinton, Mass., wrought iron summer house, 10 feet in diameter and 18 feet high, hexagonal shape, wire cloth, and an assortment of wire goods.

Collins & Burgie, Chicago, stoves.

Continental Bolt Manufacturing Co., Chicago, bolts and bolt works, hydrants and stop cocks for water mains.

G. B. Cornell, Chicago, malleable iron bushing for barrels, wrench for same.

D. S. Covert, Chicago, Diebold & Kienzle's safes, vault doors, etc.

H. B. Cragin & Co., Chicago, house furnishing goods.

W. G. Creamer & Son, Chicago, hot air and ventilating registers.

H. Cribben, Chicago, cooking and parlor stoves and ground hollow ware.

Dane, Westlake & Coverl, Chicago, car lamps and lanterns, stove boards, brass and German-silver railroad lamps.

Henry Disston & Sons, Chicago, a full assortment of saws of every description, woodsaw frames, circular saws, mandrels, saw gummers, saw files, handles for crosscut saws, chair webs, cane knives, corn knives, mincing cleavers, moulding bits, currier blades, cabinet scrapers, saw knives, reversible back saws, plumb and levels, level glasses, double reversed joint bolts, concealed door springs, slaw cutters and crout cutters all of our own manufacture.

William Dolan & Co., Lyons, Iowa, patent kerosene oil cans.

W. & B. Douglas, Chicago, pumps, garden engines, hydraulic rams, grindstone frames, etc.

George Mitchell, Chicago, wire goods, flower stands, etc.

Robert B. Mitchell, Chicago, Victor track and hay scales, etc.

S. B. Munson, Jr. & Co., Chicago, corrugated iron house, showing corrugated iron doors, shutters, roofing, siding, shingles, stove-pipe elbows, etc.

Nes Silican Steel Company, Chicago, Nes Silican steel rails.

North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, iron bars pig metal, steel ingots, steel rails, iron rails, muck bar, bar iron, boiler plate, steel, iron, silver ores, etc.

Northwestern Horse Nail Company, Chicago, horse nails.

Norton Brothers, Chicago, grocers' tea and coffee caddies, japanned revolving caddies, line of fine cans and pails for the paint trade, samples of tin and japanned ware.

Parkhurst & Wilkinson, Chicago, wagon and carriage hardware, Sweet's cast-steel goods, good blacksmith tools, &c.

Samuel I. Pope & Co., Chicago, hesters, coils and radiators.

Providence Tool Co., samples of heavy hardware and ship-chandlery of their manufacture.

S. H. Ransom & Co., Chicago, the Modern, Vulcan, Vanguard, Unit, Hospitality, Good Will, Majestic, New Consul cook stoves, Regent and Victory parlor cook stoves, Light House, Woodland, and Wildwood heating stoves, together with other samples of their manufacture.

Rathbone, Sard & Co., Chicago, 9 Fearless, Rathbone range for hard coal, soft coal, or wood; hotel Fearless, Acorn cook, Pacific, Prairie, Loyal cook, Brilliant, Acorn, Camelia, Swiss Cottage parlor, Tenplar, Gen. Franklin, Aurora, New Iris, Monitor, hollow ware, pots, kettles, spiders, tea-kettles, and Scotch bowls.

Abraham Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa., a stove for railroad cars.

C. E. Roberts & Co., Chicago, screws of all kinds.

Rogers & Co., Chicago, sections of wrought iron pipe, beams, girders, channel tee axle irons.

Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, New Britain, Conn., bronze and other door trimmings.

Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks, Chicago, the patent adjustable sheave of iron, tin, and zinc, for stoves, furnaces, conductors, and other pipes; combinations and key-locks.

George M. Scott, Chicago, blacksmiths' bellows.

Seeberger & Breaker, Chicago, shelf hardware, mechanics', farming, and tinners' tools, builders' hardware, cutlery, house furnishing goods, &c.

Silver & Deming, Salem, O., Silver's hub-boxing, Dole's hub-boxing machines, blacksmiths' drills, meat choppers and stuffers, &c.

Sinclair Brothers, Chicago, Griffith's patent Archimedian ventilators and smoke conductors, sure cure for smoking chimneys. Exclusive agents for the Northwest.

Edward Smeeth, Chicago, model of alcohol machine, brass castings, milk cans, tin elevators, copper boilers, &c.

N. W. Spalding & Bro., Chicago, inserted tooth circular saws.

D. B. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill., boilers, sugar kettles, cauldrons, hollow ware, &c.

Frank Sturges & Co., manufacturers, Chicago, tinned ironware for kitchen furnishing, stamped or pressed ware for kitchen furnishing, japanned tin ware for house and kitchen furnishing, japanned iron and tinware for spice dealers, grocers, &c., tin cans and boxes for paints, oils, spices, &c., &c., trimmings of tin, iron, and copper for tinners' use.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co, Chicago, Fairbanks' standard scales, among which are warehouse, store, platform, and counter scales; also, fine gold bankers', jewelers', and prescription scales; also, coffee mills, tea caddies, etc., etc.

C. Flammer, Chicago, plain and ornamental japanned ware, tea, coffee, and spice caddies.

Fuller, Warren & Co.,; Chicago, stoves, ranges, heaters, etc.

A. M. Gilbert & Co., Chicago, scales, coffee mills, etc.

Goble & Co., Chicago, pumps and rams.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee, Chicago, fountains, vases, statuary, settees, chairs, deers, dogs, lions, croquette, tents, lawn mowers and sprinklers, iron railways and castings of every variety, wire work, flower stands, hanging baskets, trellises, tree guards, wire railings for offices, windows, and doors, guards, galvanized iron railings for fencing, iron stable fixtures, hay racks, blanket brackets, cow troughs, box stall fixtures, iron furniture, bedsteads, hobrocks, umbrella stands, etc. Copper weather vanes, perfect models of Dexter, Kate Fisher, Ethan Allen, Goldsmith Maid, Emblematic signs for all works and professions.

Geo. E. Greenlaw & Treseld, Jr., Chicago, improved family French range and boiler, hotel range and boiler, and copper ware.

Hall's Safe and Lock Company, Cincinnati and Chicago, Hall's patent fire-proof safes, etc., combination bank locks, etc.

C. H. Hanson, Chicago, stencil work, etc.

S. H. Harris, Chicago, safes, vault doors, and record cases.

S. J. Heron, Chicago, Springfield gas machine, J. Van's ranges and boilers, carving tables, coffee urns, etc.

Hitchcock & Walker, Chicago, church and other bells.

W. H. Howell, Geneva, Ill., sand and fluting irons and pumps.

W. M. Hoyt & Co., Chicago, patent revolution canister.

Edwin Hunt & Son, Chicago, Silver's patent meat choppers and stuffers, for butchers' use; Woods's ice tools; Union Manufacturing Company's samples of bronze, nickle plated, enameled, japanned, and other butts; Russell & Erwin's bronze hardware; Hunt's edge tools and general hardware.

Brown Brothers, Chicago, side-walk lights, vault lights, floor lights and roof lights, and vessels' deck lights.

John W. Carpenter, Chicago, Scotch granite (ornamental).

Chicago Artificial Stone Company, Chicago, a collection of artificial building stone.

Chicago Composition Granite Company, Chicago, collection of artificial stone.

Chicago Terra-Cotta Company, Chicago, full line of terra-cotta works.

Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, Chicago, artificial stone.

George A. Frear, Chicago, artificial marbles, mantels, monuments, counters, tiling, furniture tops, etc.

Gowan Marble Company, Chicago, mantels, monuments, and statuary.

Albert W. M. Haas, Chicago, model of brick kiln. (Patent.)

Edwin Robert Hall & F. A. Doolittle, Chicago, a building composed of hollow tiles, interior will be filled with models and samples of material.

Joseph M. Hirsh, Chicago, artificial marble, fire-proof paper.

R. L. Lindy & Son, Chicago, fire and stove brick.

POLITICAL.

Democratic and Liberal Convention of Wisconsin.

Nomination of William R. Taylor, of Dane, for Governor.

C. D. Parker, of La Crosse, for Lieutenant-Governor.

New York Republican State Convention.

The Salary-Grab Denounced.

The Campaign in Virginia.

No Dueling Permitted till After Election.

A Lively Turn in Mississippi Politics.

Reform Convention of Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Last night it was doubtful whether the Democrats and Liberals would unite with the Reformers and make a joint ticket, and adopt a common platform. This morning, however, there were no Bourbons to the fore; and when the two hundred delegates got together in the Opera-House at noon, there was

A MANIFEST DISPOSITION TO IGNORE THE PAST.

While there was no formal burial of the Democratic corpse, the entire proceedings amounted to a virtual abandonment of the party. It was mentioned but once in the Convention, and then by mistake, provoking derisive laughter.

The Hon. George H. Paul, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, called the meeting to order and, immediately, the Hon. A. Scott Sloan, a Liberal, was made temporary Chairman. Mr. Sloan made a neat speech, of a progressive character.

There was read a letter from Chairman Wight, of the Reformers, apprizing the Convention of what the Reformers had done, and asking for a conference after some discussion as to the manner of doing it, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and instructed to take charge of the negotiations. The usual Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization were appointed, and the Convention adjourned for dinner.

On reassembling, S. O. Burchard, a bright young man from Dodge County, was put in the chair permanently, and a lot of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were elected. The Committee on Resolutions reported that they had been in consultation with the Reformers, and, as the result of their consultations, submitted

THE FOLLOWING PLATFORM:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Convention, all electors of Wisconsin, who seek the election of capable and incorruptible men to office, and a complete and permanent reform in the administration of public affairs, should unite upon one platform and the same candidate, and vindicate the right of electing their own rulers, independent of corrupt party-power, and of the dictation of professional politicians and political rings allied there with or to, apologizing therefor; that, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, to make us a happy and prosperous people, a wise and frugal Government is necessary, which shall restrain men of injuring one another, but which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread thus earned;

That the public credit should be scrupulously preserved and the State and National debt be honestly paid, and to this end we demand a decrease in the number and compensation of public officers, and rigid economy in every part of the State and Federal Government;

That we pledge our support to every reasonable project for increasing and cheapening the facilities of transportation, within the State, and between Wisconsin and the Atlantic seaboard;

That the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and other navigable waters in and about Wisconsin, is a rightful charge upon the Federal Government, and we demand that Congress shall complete the necessary channels of internal commerce, before further squandering the resources of the National Treasury in mammoth subsidies to railroad corporations and the owners of ocean steamers;

That we are opposed to protective tariff laws, because they diminish the sources of public revenue, increase Federal [ex]penditures, tax labor for the exclusive benefit of aggregated capital, and unequally apportion the blessings and burdens of the Government. These have cost Wisconsin millions, for which it has received no adequate return; and we shall hereafter insist upon equal protection and taxation for all classes of industry;

That owners of railroads be entitled to a fair compensation for the use of their actual capital;

That the extension of existing roads, and the construction of new and independent lines, are necessary to the progress and development of the State, and we pledge our earnest encouragement and support to all judicious enterprise in this direction; but we demand that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion;

That the acceptance of free railroad passes by any officers of the State is a practice inconsistent with the honest and impartial discharge of official duty, and ought to be punished by law;

That we will support no man for office who has ever violated his faith to the people by receiving retroactive increase of salary for public service;

That the purchase of official station, the acceptance of bribes by public servants, and the abuse of official influence for private gain, are high crimes against the State, for the punishment of which the people have built prisons, and should use them;

That we will vote for no man who justifies or apologizes for the Credit Mobilier corruptions of Congress, or who voluntarily affiliates with any class of men guilty of corrupt practices in State legislation;

That the limitations of Federal power in the National Constitution are a necessary safeguard against the evils of a corrupt and oppressive Government;

That we demand the renunciation by Congress of all unconstitutional powers arrogated by the Senators and Representatives who in the last Congress opposed the appropriation of money as increased compensation for Congressional services already rendered and paid for, and that public censure belongs to those of whatever politics, whose votes enacted such a provision. We do not charge this wrong upon either party, although it was supported by a larger relative proportion of the opponents than of friends of the Administration, and although among those who promoted it, and those who were conveniently absent when the votes were recorded, there were several members of a small faction who had recently deserted their party under pretense of unfounded charges of Republican extravagance. We commend also the Senators and Representatives who have refrained from appropriating the back pay, and we hold that this is the only effectual mode of restoring to the United States the salaries by the last Congress. The reading of the resolution elicited applause. Following is the resolution in full;

"*Resolved*, That the Republicans of the State of New York, in common with the great body of their fellow Republicans throughout the country, disapprove of measures adopted by the last Congress increasing the compensation of its own members; that this Convention regards this measure as one of the many wrongs which was due to the system which authorizes the holding a session of Congress after the election of a new Congress; that in the judgment of this Convention, no person ought to be permitted to sit as a member of a legislative body after a successor to his seat has been elected; and that Congress and State Legislatures ought to make such provision that the whole record of every member of Congress shall be before the people when proceeding to the election of a new Congress."

The Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock, and on reassembling ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodward was made permanent Chairman. In his speech, Woodward spoke of the necessity there was for enlarging the carrying capacities of the canals, if New York hoped to retain the grain trade of the West.

Francis S. Thayer was then nominated for Secretary of State; Nelson Hopkins, for Comptroller; Daniel G. Fort, for Treasurer; Benjamin D. Silliman, for Attorney-General; Col. Sidney Mead, for Canal Commissioner; William B. Taylor, for State Engineer, and M. S. Hall for Prison Inspector. Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That, having abolished slavery, suppressed the Rebellion, preserved the Union, established equal political and civil rights, restored the national credit paid or refunded a large part of the national debt, relieved the burden of taxation, disarmed and abashed the threat of repudiation, provided a uniform national currency, and adjusted grave foreign complications, assured general prosperity, stability and prosperity throughout the land, and furnished a wise, economical, and wholesome administration of public affairs, both in the nation and in the State, the Republican party has not only established the strongest title to the gratitude and confidence of the people, but has presented the best pledges that it will be as true to every future obligation as it has been to every past requirement.

Resolved, That as well for the maintenance of these great achievements as for the fulfillment of every new demand of public reform and popular rights, we believe the people will look not to the long-rejected party which has stolidly resisted every step of progress and act of patriotism in our late history, but to that long-trusted party whose enduring principles and unexampled career are honorably identified with all these advances and triumphs, and which meets all new questions as they arise with the same patriotic and faithful spirit.

Resolved, That the Tammany Ring, with its colossal plunder of the people, pollution of the ballot-box, debasement of the Bench, mismanagement of the public works, decrease of taxation, and addition of the deficiency of $6,000,000 to the public debt, were the direct fruits of Democratic rule in this State; that with the aid of the honest men of all parties, whose co-operation is still invited, the Republican organization has overthrown Tammany, purified the elections, elevated the Judiciary, redeemed the State Administration, and made provision for all public obligations, and that the completion of reform as well as the general welfare of the State require the continuance of the work.

Resolved, That, having enacted a statute permitting suits for the recovery of civil damages in cases of injury sustained from the sale of intoxicating beverages, and being committed to the principle of allowing each locality to determine for itself whether it will prohibit such sale, the Republican party has shown itself the true friend of temperance.

Resolved, That it is essential to the State of New York, and especially of her commercial metropolis, that all lines of communication with the producing States of the West and South, whether by land or water, should be available for the purpose of an uninterrupted and adequate transportation at minimum rates; that the subject should be considered in a broad and statesmanlike spirit as commensurate with its great importance, and that we hold it to be the paramount duty of the incoming Legislature to devise means whereby the cereals of the country may find their way with sure dispatch to the seaboard, and thence to the markets of the world; that especially, considering the necessity of wise action to prevent a diversion of trade, the main canals of this State should be adapted to steam navigation, and by the re-funding of the debts in long bonds at a low rate of interest, should be made as free to the commerce of the nation as their economical maintenance, without taxing the people, will permit. We hold, also, that Congress should put forth all the power it may wisely exert within the limits of the Constitution, and recommend to the consideration of Congress the natural advantages and just claims of the great channels which run through the State.

Resolved—That public approbation belongs to

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

The telegraphic report of the suspension of the Baltimore banks, and the implied suspension of the New York banks, is liable to be misunderstood, and the gravity of the situation greatly exaggerated. The New York banks have not entirely suspended payments, neither have those in Baltimore. In both cities, the banks have simply made a formal announcement of what has been the case for the last two or three days, viz: that currency is so scarce that it is impossible to get it by the ordinary means of calling in loans. Therefore the banks in those cities simply say they cannot pay large checks in currency for a few days, until the currency excitement blows over, which it most unquestionably will. It should, however, be distinctly understood that the banks in those cities do not close their doors; on the contrary, they will even pay all small checks in currency. It is, of course, understood that the positive refusal to pay a check for any sum drawn against funds on deposit to the credit of the drawer is an act of bankruptcy. But it is not probable that the banks in those cities would absolutely and positively refuse to pay even a check for a large amount in currency, if the holder of the check was determined to protest it if not paid. With any depositor who was deaf to reason there would be no course but to pay. It is well known that to pay all depositors in currency would be utterly impossible, and if they were all so unreasonable as to demand payment in currency there would be no course but for the banks to suspend entirely,—that is, refuse the payment of all checks. This, of course, would be an unfortunate alternative, and the worst possible way for depositors to get their money. But the depositors of the banks hold the issue of this question in their own hands. It rests entirely with them whether the New York banks shall go on or not. The case between the Chicago banks and their depositors is precisely the same as in New York, only that the Chicago banks are in a sounder condition than those in New York. It is the firm conviction of every one who has any intimate knowledge of the Chicago banks that there is none of the Nationals that would not, if wound up, pay, not only every dollar of deposits, but the full par value of the stock. The demand for currency arises from the sudden desire of every man to convert not only his bank balances, but other marketable property into currency. Each man knowing that it will be impossible for all to this, endeavors to be ahead of his neighbors, and get currency out of his bank to the disadvantage of other depositors. This is just what the savings banks prevent by the requirement of the thirty or sixty days' notice. The commercial banks, however, would have no recourse in such cases but suspension.

It would be difficult to say positively whether the aggregate amount of currency in this city is increasing largely or not. We are inclined to think it is. There were undoubtedly some liberal amounts received from New York. We also hear of a number of instances of currency being sent in from the country to buy wheat at the present ridiculously low prices. In these cases, however, it is not sent to banks but to merchants, and by them paid to other merchants.

Many persons, without thinking, are ready to censure the banks for having large balances in New York, and others equally thoughtless are ready to censure the New York banks for not remitting currency here more freely. It must be remembered that when the panic broke out the movement of Western products to the East was the largest ever known. All this made exchange on New York, which it was the legitimate business of the banks to buy, and which it was necessary they should buy in order to keep the produce in motion. The banks here had ordered currency from New York against this exchange just as fast as they could get it, but it is well known that currency had been extremely scarce for several weeks before the panic and it was impossible for the New York banks to find currency for all the exchange from the West several weeks ago. Thus, the very magnitude of the crops, and the abundance of our real wealth, was the cause of a great relative scarcity of currency before the panic.

There is, of course, no stated price for the loan of money in this market now, but the difference in the prices of wheat yesterday and to-day for "seller the month" and "seller October," showed that practically the price of money to carry wheat into October is at the rate of about 20 per cent per month, or *two hundred and forty per cent per annum.*

Everything was quiet at the banks here today. The clearings were made without any trouble. The amount of checks sent in was smaller than for some time past—a favorable feature, indicating a quieter condition. The balances also were lighter than usual, and were promptly paid in *currency.*

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Sept. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Chicago av, w corner of M. & St. P. R. R., s f, triangle lot of 78x96x254½ ft, dated Sept 15; consideration, $400.

Tyler st, 141¼ ft, w of Throop st, s f, 24x110 ft, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $2,000.

Leavitt st, s of Jackson st, w f, lot 8, 25x124½ ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $10,000.

Fourth av, 149 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $8,000.

Evans st, n w corner of Robey st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $900.

Fillmore st, 303 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Gardner st, between Halsted and Larrabee, n f, 22x168 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $800.

Holt st, 250½ ft s of North av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $500.

May st, 139½ ft n of Washington st, e f, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $8,000.

DeKalb st, 92 ft n e of Leavitt st, n w f, 36x100 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $1,000.

St. Clair st, s e corner of Fifteenth st, w f, 100x125 ft, with other property, dated July 14; consideration, $6,718.

Rockwell st, 116 ft s of Tyler st, w f, 24x101 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $1,000.

Burnside st, n e corner of Thirty-eighth, w f, 48¾x110 ft, dated Sept. 21, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Monroe st, 173 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x167½ ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $1,000.

Armitage av, 4 lots, between Western av and Henshaw av, s f, dated May 13; consideration, $1,300.

Warren av, s of California av, s f, 32x125½ ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Warren av, west and adjoining above, s f, 32x125¾ ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-seventh st, 150 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $1,350.

Lot 3 of Lots 14 to 17, Block 10, Rockwell's Addition, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,625.

LaSalle st, n w corner of Maple st, e f, 31 ft to alley, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $5,652.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Union av, 258½ ft e of Langley av, s f, 50x200 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $4,000.

Drexel boulevard, 250 ft s of Fiftieth st, e f, 100x214 ft, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $25,000.

Forty-second st, between Vincennes av and Park way, s f, 50x120 ft, dated April 9; consideration, $14,000.

Lots 16 and 17, Block 12, Egandale, dated June 2; consideration, $6,780.

Lot 20 in subdivision of w part Block 11, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Undivided ¼ of Lots 2, 3, 4, and Sub-Lots 1, 2, 3, of Lot 1, in Block 1, Wm. B. Ogden's Subdivision in Turner's Subdivision in n e¼ s e¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $2,200.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,082	5,210	6,142	4,789
Wheat, bu	199,360	100,410	153,451	46,323
Corn, bu	160,190	143,340	60,553	190,494
Oats, bu	46,150	67,750	20,690	10,904
Rye, bu	7,435	14,050	3,200	3,560
Barley, bu	67,460	60,260	11,920	47,958
Grass seed, lbs	138,788	110,389	201,136	111,848
Flax seed, lbs	241,988	306,949	85,614	212,090
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	4,900	62,500	35,575
Cured meats, lbs	6,800	38,500	226,869	329,640
Beef, brls	6	.....	.....	130
Pork, brls	.....	.....	25	175
Lard, lbs	.....	5,900	264,183	39,182
Tallow, lbs	17,150	5,100	20,000	.....
Butter, lbs	78,056	31,200	16,810	20,780
Live hogs, No	17,772	9,212	5,227	5,402
Cattle, No	3,991	4,471	1,306	1,070
Sheep, No	721	510	698	194
Hides, lbs	134,724	95,538	51,140	90,360
Highwines, brls	100	56	2	102
Wool, lbs	199,504	48,300	104,916	90,308
Potatoes, bu	1,009	2,007	.....	185
Lumber, m feet	3,731	1,999	2,573	2,012
Shingles, m	2,445	2,100	2,262	3,071
Lath, m	329	948	388	141
Salt, brls	7,512	14,323	3,263	2,255

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city use: 4,705 bu wheat; 7,159 bu corn; 6,354 bu oats; 1,174 bu rye; 1,444 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 323¾ cars wheat; 251 cars corn; 47,600 bu No. 2 do, and 6,100 bu rejected do, by canal; 30 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 69½ cars barley. Total (689 cars), 313,000 bu.

The Chicago produce markets were more active to-day, and again weak, the activity being chiefly in settlement of outstanding contracts, which were cleared off with a will, leaving the option slates cleaner than they have been at any time since the settlement period which succeeded the great fire of nearly two years ago. It was noteworthy, too, that settlement prices were very steady, as compared with those ruling on cash lots, the members being generally willing to follow the advice given in the document which presently follows.

The pressure to adjourn the Board of Trade, either sine or cum die, was renewed this morning, and met with many supporters, but was not submitted to vote, being headed off by the following announcement:

The Board of Directors, in the present financial disturbance, deem it proper for them to make the following recommendations to the members of the Association, viz:

That business be pursued on as conservative a basis as possible, and that efforts be made to adjust outstanding trades maturing the present month on an equitable basis; that transactions be limited to settlements of outstanding contracts, and to sales of property for cash; and that in all transactions liberality and reasonable confidence be extended where the same would, under ordinary circumstances, be proper.

This was evidently just what was wanted, and there were no further arguments in favor of closing, though, of course, a great many of those who owned produce were sorry to see it sacrificed, and much of it in the interest of the shorts. There is little doubt that a motion to adjourn, if put, would have been voted down, as the common sense of the members would have told them that such a course would be suicidal, resulting in blocking the wheels of trade completely. It may be hard to sacrifice property, but the loss thus accruing is as nothing to the consequences of confessing to the world an inability to continue business. As it is, there is hope that the movement of produce will be continued, and that our stocks in store will rather be lessened than increased from the present volume within two weeks from this date.

The receipts of grain from the country were larger than wanted, but considerably less than the recent average. They will very probably fall off to a much lower point within a few days, as very little money can now be spared from the city to bring it in, especially as we have now a heavy load to carry, even at reduced prices. At the same time it must be remembered that large quantities of grain in the country are owned by Chicago men, some of whom may be obliged to bring it here to meet existent liabilities; and considerable quantities have been already sold to arrive here this month and the early part of next, most of which will also come forward. Hence our receipts are not likely to dwindle down to nothing, even if the present depression should continue, which is scarcely possible.

There was a moderate amount of grain bought for direct shipment to-day, but mostly by rail, and to interior points. These purchases were made with currency forwarded by express, more of which is on the way. But the offerings were very much in excess of the buying capacity, and prices sagged therefore, especially in corn, which was but little wanted. There will probably be enough orders here within a day or two to enable our dealers to take care of all the grain here, especially with a letting up in receipts, so that there will be no more selling out "for whom it may concern." There was much less of this to-day than yesterday, and it was mostly confined to the early morning, which caused the further drop in prices.

The settlements made to-day on grain contracts will involve the paying over of a very large amount of money, though only in differences. But not many of these payments were made to-day, and scarcely any were insisted on. Payment was generally deferred, by common consent, till the money market is somewhat easier. Hence no failures were reported, though many omitted to pay on the spot.

The outside news of to-day was not very reassuring, but the home prospect was full of encouragement. The representative men of the agricultural community of the West have settled down to the situation involved by the Eastern failures, accepting the situation without shrinking. The result will necessarily be a diminished price for farm produce for some time to come, but a considerable proportion of the crop, except corn, is already out of the hands of the farmers, and on the remainder they may yet realize much more than seems at present possible.

We note that the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce has adjourned over till Monday, and that trading in grain there is declared to be out of order *ad interim.* The receipts of wheat there continue large, 179,000 bu being reported for this morning, with shipments of 46,000 bu.

There was no perceptible change in the dry goods market. A fair distributing business is being done, and the market for all staple goods is steady and firm. Stocks are liberal, and in many lines unusually attractive goods are shown. Groceries continue to meet with a liberal order demand, and nearly everything in the list is reported firm. Teas were also firm, from sympathy with New York. The butter and cheese markets were without specially new features; the former remains firm under moderate stocks. In dried fruits and nuts there was no change as far as prices are concerned, and trade, particularly on interior account, is reported good. Hay and hides remain quiet and easy. Shippers are not present in the market, and no one manifests any particular inclination to operate, unless it be for supplying the current wants of the trade. Oils were unchanged, as well as coal.

At the lumber yards, trade on interior account continues fairly active, and prices are pretty well sustained. At the docks the receipts were larger, and there was more doing, there being considerable inquiry from country merchants. Prices, however, were weak, and, for cash, lower rates were accepted. Metals and nails were in continued good request, and steady; nails being scarce and firm. Iron, cooperage, naval stores, and building materials were unchanged. Hops and broom corn were quiet, but the tone of both markets was one of firmness. The wool trade was also inactive, and prices were little better than nominal. Timothy seed was dull and declining. Few sales were made, as operators were holding off, awaiting the turn of events, but the prices accepted to-day were lower. Green fruits were without change. Poultry, eggs, and potatoes were quiet and easier.

Highwines were inactive, and generally quoted by dealers as unchanged, at 92c per gallon, but it is not improbable that a buyer with the money in his hand could have obtained a considerable concession from this price; not because highwines are plenty, but because cash is scarce. New York was quoted unchanged, at 98c.

Lake freights were dull and 1@2c lower, at 8@9c for corn and 9@10c for wheat, by rail to Buffalo, closing tame at the inside. There was no quotation to Kingston. Vessels were more plenty, and carriers had to concede in order to obtain business from shippers, who seemed careless about operating at all. A total of five charters was reported (including one of yesterday afternoon), which will carry out 43,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn.

Provisions were dull and nominally unchanged. There were no orders of consequence on the market, and holders would probably have been obliged to sacrifice their property if forced to dispose of it. But they held it off the market. Stocks here are small, and in the hands of parties who are believed to be abundantly able to carry them. Hence the market was not affected by the further decline in live hogs. The market was nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller September, $15.50@16.00; do seller October, nominal; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; seller January, $13.50@13.62½. Lard, cash or seller September, $8.00@8.05; summer do, @7.95@8.00. Lard, seller November, 7¾@7¾c; seller December, $7.80@7.90; do seller January, $7.95@8.00; do seller February, $8.00@8.05. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@11c for winter, and 8½@10c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾@7½c for shoulders; 8½@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7¾@7½c. English meats, 8¾@9c for short ribs; 9½c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 9½c, boxed; do short clear, 7@7½c; do shoulders, 4¾@4¾c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 4¾@6¼c. Sales were limited to 60 brls cash mess pork at $16.00.

Flour was again active, for the occasion, being in fair demand for local use and for shipment; and the inquiry seemed to be sufficiently good to clear the market, if satisfactory primary arrangements could have been made for shipment. If is impossible to give the range of prices, as the transactions were mostly on private terms. The decline in wheat would make fair shipping extras worth about $5.50 to buyers, but holders of well-known brands would not accept an equivalent decline, preferring to wait till the panic is over, which they can easily do if the end be not too long deferred, as stocks are small. Bran was quoted strong at $10.00 on track. Cash sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras (Banner) at $8.75; 50 brls do (Diamond) at $8.50; 350 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (fancy) at $7.75; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 25 brls do at $6.25; 1,200 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,950 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $10.00 on track.

Wheat was active, in settlement, but very weak, declining 8¼c on cash and 6¼c on seller October, from the lowest figures touched last evening, while the drop was 12c and 9c from the inside quotations of the regular session of yesterday. London was quoted easier, Liverpool weak, and New York inactive; but these reports had very little to do with cash prices here, which were governed entirely by the local question of supply of currency as gauged against the demand, the latter being imperative as well as large. The market for the speculative grade was weakened early by forced sales, most of the purchases being made to fill September options. Then the market took on an irregular, and after tumbling from 97c to 90c, as there were a few orders on the floor for car-lots for shipment, and it was rumored that the proprietors of the Central Elevators had arranged to keep wheat moving through their houses. Their receipts at once commanded 1c premium. It was afterwards found that they had bought one cargo on order, but had arranged to do no more, though they had tried to procure the adoption of measures which would enable them to receive wheat from Iowa, and forward it as fast as it is delivered here. The market then settled down to about 90c, afterwards rose to 92½c, when it was ascertained that freights by lake had declined, and settled back to 89c at the close. Other grades were very slow. No. 1 spring (not Northwestern) closed at 95c; No. 3 do at about 80c, and rejected do nominal at 73@75c. Seller October was very active, in settlement, most of the trades out being apparently closed up by the end of the session. The option opened at $1.03½, declined to 97c, and closed at $1.00; being nominally procurable at ½@1c discount if bought without settlement. Seller November was nominally 2@3c higher than October, and seller the year the same as September. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 1 spring at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c; 2,000 bu No 1 Northwestern at $1.00; 10,000 bu No 2 spring at 97c; 5,000 bu do at 95c; 15,000 bu do at 94c; 10,000 bu do at 93c; 20,600 bu do at 92½c; 32,400 bu do at 92c; 37,200 bu do at 91c; 17,400 bu do at 90c; 2,400 bu do at 89c; 1,600 bu No 3 spring at 85c; 6,000 bu do at 80c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 75c. Total, 162,800 bu.

Corn was active and weak, declining 3c per bu further on the representative option (October), while it was difficult to tell the extent of the drop on cash lots of regular, which were really unsalable during a considerable part of the regular session. The business transacted was almost entirely in settlement, which was very liberal, but mostly before noon, by which time most of the shorts had filled in, and the market then declined further under liberal offerings from parties who were carrying corn, which no one wanted, as there were very few who seemed to care to go long at any price in the present deranged state of the money market. Seller October opened at 38½c, and soon settled down to 38c, at which price it remained steady for two hours; and probably the largest number of settlements ever made here in one day was covered in that interval. The option could have been bought at ⅛c less without settlement. About half-past 12 o'clock the market dropped to 36¾c, and then to 35¾c, closing at 36@36¼c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 35¼c, fell to 32½c, and closed nominal at 32½@32¾c. Strictly fresh receipts and high mixed closed at 33¾c. Seller November sold at 39½@42c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 36c; 2,400 bu do at 35¾c; 10,000 bu do at 35½c; 31,000 bu do at 35c; 26,400 bu do at 34½c; 70,400 bu do at 34c; 24,400 bu do at 33¾c; 14,000 bu do at 33½c; 5,000 bu do at 33¼c; 20,000 bu do at 33c; 10,000 bu do at 32½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 32c. Total, 218,000 bu.

Oats were active in settlement, and about 2c lower, being very steady all through the session at 27c seller October, and 26c seller the month, or seller the year; which figures were accepted by common consent as a basis for closing up. Cash lots were weak and irregular. A few car lots sold above 26c, but the market for regular lots sold dull at 25c, where no settlement could be made. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 26½c, 2,400 bu at 26¼c, 57,000 bu at 26c, 5,000 bu at 25c, 600 bu rejected at 25c, and 600 bu white at 27c. Total, 70,400 bu.

Rye was dull and 1@2c lower, there being very little demand, and a considerable pressure to sell cash lots. The market ranged at 62@63c for No. 2, seller the month on settlement, or for cash where the sellers consented to wait two or three days for payment; but at 60@60½c where they wanted the currency "on the nail." Sales were reported of 2,200 bu No. 2 at 63c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu No. 1 at 60½c; 5,000 bu free on board at 68c. Total, 12,000 bu.

Barley was rather more active, but weak, ruling 7@10c lower on the speculative grade (No. 2), which opened at $1.08, fell off to $1.00, and closed at $1.05 for cash or seller the month. Seller October sold at $1.10@1.12, and seller the year at $1.00@1.05, the latter closing at the outside. No. 3 sold from 87c down to 80c, closing at 85@86c; do seller October sold at 90c. The receipts to-day exhibited a decrease, but they were ample for the occasion. Cash sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at $1.08; 10,000 bu do at $1.07; 25,000 bu do at $1.05; 5,000 bu do at $1.02; 10,000 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu No. 3 at 87c; 800 bu do at 86c; 1,600 bu at 85c; 800 bu do at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu rejected at 73c. 400 bu by sample at $1.58; 400 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c. Total, 64,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Cargoes of wheat off coast rather easier; do, on passage, quiet. Good No. 2 spring, off coast, 59s. Cargoes of corn off coast quiet. English country markets for wheat mostly a shade cheaper. French country markets for wheat quiet. Weather in England fine. Mark Lane, Sept. 24.—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Liverpool, Sept. 24.—Wheat weak; California, 12s 8d@13s 7d; spring, 11s 11d@12s 8d. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during past week 60,000 to 65,000 qrs. Imports for the week into United Kingdom—Flour, 80,000 to 85,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 to 120,000 qrs; corn, 140,000 to 150,000 qrs.

ELGIN BOARD OF TRADE.

The cheese market on the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, was more active for late milk cheese, with an advance of ½c, and July make was dull; 2,400 brls were offered, and all sold at 12@12½c for July, and 13½c for any make, including corn; 2,000 lbs factory butter sold at 37c. Aggregate sales, $13,906.37. OBSERVER.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

A Paris letter says:

Two months ago we informed the readers of the *American* that both in Austria and Hungary, and parts of Prussia, there would be a short crop of wheat, and that what was grown would be greatly damaged by rust. The crop in France is also, if possible, worse than in any other part of the Continent. The great grain-growing regions of Hungary have hitherto been relied upon by both France and England to make up deficiencies, but she will scarcely be able to supply Austria this year. These predictions have been fully verified, and already orders have gone forth for large shipments from America. The French and Austrian papers are now fully admitting the fact of a general scarcity, and in France orders have been given to the bakers not to reduce the weight of their bread, the Government agreeing to make up their losses. This is deemed necessary to save the working class quiet. The shipment of large cargoes of cereals from San Francisco are already announced in the Paris papers. At Brussels the price of bread has already considerably advanced.—*Paris Letter.*

CALIFAT (Roumania), Aug. 29, 1873.—The wheat crop, in point of quantity as well as quality, has proved a failure. Greek houses have laid their hands on everything that could be obtained, and the shipments they are now making to Austria of this corn is in a pitiful plight; for the past three months not a drop of rain has fallen, and the corn-fields are literally parched, nor will there be a sufficient quantity for local consumption. Threshing of wheat is proceeding as fast as it is harvested here. The market then settled down to about 90c, afterwards rose to 92½c, when it was ascertained that freights by lake had declined, and settled back to 89c at the close. Other grades were very slow. No. 1 spring (not Northwestern) closed at 95c; No. 3 do at about 80c, and rejected do nominal at 73@75c. Seller October was very active, in settlement, most of the trades out being apparently closed up by the end of the session. The option opened at $1.03½, declined to 97c, and closed at $1.00; being nominally procurable at ½@1c discount if bought without settlement. Seller November was nominally 2@3c higher than October, and seller the year the same as September. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 1 spring at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c; 2,000 bu No 1 Northwestern at $1.00; 10,000 bu No 2 spring at 97c; 5,000 bu do at 95c; 15,000 bu do at 94c; 10,000 bu do at 93c; 20,600 bu do at 92½c; 32,400 bu do at 92c; 37,200 bu do at 91c; 17,400 bu do at 90c; 2,400 bu do at 89c; 1,600 bu No 3 spring at 85c; 6,000 bu do at 80c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 75c. Total, 162,800 bu.

Corn was active and weak, declining 3c per bu further on the representative option (October), while it was difficult to tell the extent of the drop on cash lots of regular, which were really unsalable during a considerable part of the regular session. The business transacted was almost entirely in settlement, which was very liberal, but mostly before noon, by which time most of the shorts had filled in, and the market then declined further under liberal offerings from parties who were carrying corn, which no one wanted, as there were very few who seemed to care to go long at any price in the present deranged state of the money market. Seller October opened at 38½c, and soon settled down to 38c, at which price it remained steady for two hours; and probably the largest number of settlements ever made here in one day was covered in that interval. The option could have been bought at ⅛c less without settlement. About half-past 12 o'clock the market dropped to 36¾c, and then to 35¾c, closing at 36@36¼c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 35¼c, fell to 32½c, and closed nominal at 32½@32¾c. Strictly fresh receipts and high mixed closed at 33¾c. Seller November sold at 39½@42c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 36c; 2,400 bu do at 35¾c; 10,000 bu do at 35½c; 31,000 bu do at 35c; 26,400 bu do at 34½c; 70,400 bu do at 34c; 24,400 bu do at 33¾c; 14,000 bu do at 33½c; 5,000 bu do at 33¼c; 20,000 bu do at 33c; 10,000 bu do at 32½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 32c. Total, 218,000 bu.

Oats were active in settlement, and about 2c lower, being very steady all through the session at 27c seller October, and 26c seller the month, or seller the year; which figures were accepted by common consent as a basis for closing up. Cash lots were weak and irregular. A few car lots sold above 26c, but the market for regular lots sold dull at 25c, where no settlement could be made. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 26½c, 2,400 bu at 26¼c, 57,000 bu at 26c, 5,000 bu at 25c, 600 bu rejected at 25c, and 600 bu white at 27c. Total, 70,400 bu.

Rye was dull and 1@2c lower, there being very little demand, and a considerable pressure to sell cash lots. The market ranged at 62@63c for No. 2, seller the month on settlement, or for cash where the sellers consented to wait two or three days for payment; but at 60@60½c where they wanted the currency "on the nail." Sales were reported of 2,200 bu No. 2 at 63c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu No. 1 at 60½c; 5,000 bu free on board at 68c. Total, 12,000 bu.

Barley was rather more active, but weak, ruling 7@10c lower on the speculative grade (No. 2), which opened at $1.08, fell off to $1.00, and closed at $1.05 for cash or seller the month. Seller October sold at $1.10@1.12, and seller the year at $1.00@1.05, the latter closing at the outside. No. 3 sold from 87c down to 80c, closing at 85@86c; do seller October sold at 90c. The receipts to-day exhibited a decrease, but they were ample for the occasion. Cash sales were reported of 6,800 bu No. 2 at $1.08; 10,000 bu do at $1.07; 25,000 bu do at $1.05; 5,000 bu do at $1.02; 10,000 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu No. 3 at 87c; 800 bu do at 86c; 1,600 bu at 85c; 800 bu do at 83c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu rejected at 73c. 400 bu by sample at $1.58; 400 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 95c. Total, 64,400 bu.

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LONDON, Sept. 24.—Cargoes of wheat off coast rather easier; do, on passage, quiet. Good No. 2 spring, off coast, 59s. Cargoes of corn off coast quiet. English country markets for wheat mostly a shade cheaper. French country markets for wheat quiet. Weather in England fine. Mark Lane, Sept. 24.—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Liverpool, Sept. 24.—Wheat weak; California, 12s 8d@13s 7d; spring, 11s 11d@12s 8d. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during past week 60,000 to 65,000 qrs. Imports for the week into United Kingdom—Flour, 80,000 to 85,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 to 120,000 qrs; corn, 140,000 to 150,000 qrs.

ELGIN BOARD OF TRADE.

The cheese market on the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, was more active for late milk cheese, with an advance of ½c, and July make was dull; 2,400 brls were offered, and all sold at 12@12½c for July, and 13½c for any make, including corn; 2,000 lbs factory butter sold at 37c. Aggregate sales, $13,906.37. OBSERVER.

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE.

A Paris letter says:

Two months ago we informed the readers of the *American* that both in Austria and Hungary, and parts of Prussia, there would be a short crop of wheat, and that what was grown would be greatly damaged by rust. The crop in France is also, if possible, worse than in any other part of the Continent. The great grain-growing regions of Hungary have hitherto been relied upon by both France and England to make up deficiencies, but she will scarcely be able to supply Austria this year. These predictions have been fully verified, and already orders have gone forth for large shipments from America. The French and Austrian papers are now fully admitting the fact of a general scarcity, and in France orders have been given to the bakers not to reduce the weight of their bread, the Government agreeing to make up their losses. This is deemed necessary to save the working class quiet. The shipment of large cargoes of cereals from San Francisco are already announced in the Paris papers. At Brussels the price of bread has already considerably advanced.—*Paris Letter.*

CALIFAT (Roumania), Aug. 29, 1873.—The wheat crop, in point of quantity as well as quality, has proved a failure. Greek houses have laid their hands on everything that could be obtained, and the shipments they are now making to Austria of this corn is in a pitiful plight; for the past three months not a drop of rain has fallen, and the corn-fields are literally parched, nor will there be a sufficient quantity for local consumption. Threshing of wheat is proceeding as fast as it is harvested here. The market then settled down to about 90c, afterwards rose to 92½c, when it was ascertained that freights by lake had declined, and settled back to 89c at the close. Other grades were very slow. No. 1 spring (not Northwestern) closed at 95c; No. 3 do at about 80c, and rejected do nominal at 73@75c. Seller October was very active, in settlement, most of the trades out being apparently closed up by the end of the session. The option opened at $1.03½, declined to 97c, and closed at $1.00; being nominally procurable at ½@1c discount if bought without settlement. Seller November was nominally 2@3c higher than October, and seller the year the same as September. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 1 spring at 96c; 800 bu do at 95c; 2,000 bu No 1 Northwestern at $1.00; 10,000 bu No 2 spring at 97c; 5,000 bu do at 95c; 15,000 bu do at 94c; 10,000 bu do at 93c; 20,600 bu do at 92½c; 32,400 bu do at 92c; 37,200 bu do at 91c; 17,400 bu do at 90c; 2,400 bu do at 89c; 1,600 bu No 3 spring at 85c; 6,000 bu do at 80c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 75c. Total, 162,800 bu.

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THE COUNCIL.

...ng for the Consideration of Regular Business and the Court-House Plans.

McGrath, Affected by the Financial Crisis, Opposes the Immediate Selection of a Plan.

Meets With Some Objections, but Is Finally Sustained.

The Council held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. The Acting Mayor presided. Present, all the Aldermen except Messrs. Clowry and Ogden.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to submit an ordinance for lamp-posts on Lincoln avenue, from ...son to Larrabee streets; to report by what authority the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Illinois Central, Lake Michigan Central Roads were allowed to occupy with their tracks a portion of the Lake Park, between Eighth and Monroe streets.

The West Side Gas Company was requested to lay mains on Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, from ...ell to Halsted; Seward, Union, and Jefferson, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second street; Luke, from ...ood to Centre avenue; May and Fisk, from Eighteenth to Twenty-second; Ewing and Forquer, from Ireland avenue to Canal street; Desplaines, from Madison to Twelfth; Throop, from Taylor to Twelfth; ...ley, from Harrison to Twelfth; Bunker and Dekoven, from Halsted to Canal.

The Chicago Gas Company was requested to lay gas-pipes on Burnside and Butterfield streets, between Thirty-fourth and Twenty-second, and Vedder, between Archer and Halsted.

Alderman Scheffner offered an ordinance so amending the ordinance in relation to railroads as to allow them to put up switch-houses, with the permission of the Board of Public Works.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Mr. McGrath moved to postpone the election of a new Court-House plan till Monday, since the country was on the verge of a financial crisis, and it looked too much like Nero fiddling when Rome was burning to proceed to order an expenditure of two or three millions. The Comptroller had been unable to borrow more than half the money needed for sewers and water-pipe, and could not borrow any more. The sum of $600,000 of the canal fund and possibly the whole of it must be set apart to build the Court-House. It would be wise, however, if they could, to get it and use it for sewer and water pipe. The City Engineer stated he would be $100,000 short this year. Hence there was no haste. He had made up his mind what plan he should vote for, if forced to it, but still he favored delay.

Mr. Dixon moved to amend by making it the special order for half-past 8 o'clock Monday.

Alderman Scheffner opposed delay, and did not see the need of having anything to do with it.

Mr. McGinnis opposed delay, and believed people were anxious to see the plan question settled in the financial crisis. To select a plan would not necessitate the borrowing a cent.

Mr. Brand explained what the panic had to do with the matter. It was better to wait and see how much money could afford to pay.

Mr. McGrath issued a second edition of his speech, with appendices and explanatory notes.

Mr. Dixon's amendment was agreed to, by Coey and Dixon in favor, and Brand, of calling in the local architect to remodel the three plans. He did not believe one of them was fit to vote for.

Mr. Scheffner was willing to postpone till December or resign before then, so as to get rid of the question. He wanted the question settled at once, and time gained by delay. He understood the matter was settled in favor of Tilley—that he had gained two votes.

Mr. McGrath's motion was adopted—yeas, 23; nays, 15, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Sidwell, Stone, Herring, Tracey, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powers, O'Brien, Sweet, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Ryan, Dengscher, Carney, Cannon, Brand, and Corcoran—23.

Nays—Bowen, Richardson, Coey, McAvoy, Schmitz, Wood, Clark, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Mosier, Boland, Scheffner, and Woodman—15.

The Council adjourned.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

Prof. G. G. Lyon Throws Himself Under a Train of Cars, and is Instantly Killed—Oak Park the Scene of the Tragedy, and Insanity the Cause.

The strange mania for suicide, of late grown so common, has found another victim, and this time in the person of a venerable and esteemed gentleman, who had lived three-score years of usefulness and good, and who was highly regarded by his many friends. Mr. G. G. Lyon, of the Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Company, and editor of the *National Sunday-School Teacher*, in an unaccountable mood of melancholy, Tuesday afternoon, sought and found a fearful death, not far from his residence at Oak Park. He left his business office, in the city, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with the expressed intention of going home on the railway train. Upon arriving at Oak Park, instead of proceeding to his house, he waited at the depot for some time, communicating with no one, and seemingly wrapped with the dark mantle of some heavy, desponding thought. Then he rose and paced up and down for the space of a block near the railroad track, for about an hour. Only once he spoke to any one, and that was to inquire as to the time when the Omaha train would pass. While thus engaged in his lone walk, and sad and shrouded communings, Mr. Lyon heard the noise of a gravel train on the track, backing down with a reversed engine. With terrible deliberation he hastened to hide behind a protecting tank, and when the engine was within a few feet from him he threw himself on the track. The terrible result was a fearful death. The victim was terribly and fearfully mangled, beyond the possibility of recognition, the grey fragments of brain scattered along the track for a distance of 200 feet. The corpse was gathered up by kind hands and placed in a coffin. To save his family the anguish of witnessing the mutilated remains of the husband and father, they were temporarily deposited in the vault at Woodland Cemetery.

Mr. Lyon had had an epileptic fit on the day previous, and at the time of his suicide was undoubtedly laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. No other reason can be given for his self-murder. His family relations were happy, and his business prosperous. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. One of the sons is a telegraph operator in New York, and the other resides in this city. The daughter is married, and resides in Rockford. The absent members of the family have been summoned, and the funeral will take place upon their arrival.

Prof. Lyon was a native of Fall River, Mass., from whence, some years ago, he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he was for years the esteemed Principal of the public schools. About eight years ago he came to this city and associated himself with the firm of which he was a member at the time of his death. He was a gentleman of education, culture and refinement, and his death will be sincerely mourned by many who held him in high esteem. For years past Prof. Lyon had been singular, despondency in such succeeding fall, a nature in seeming accord with the drooping season, and these fits of gloom darkened into the clouds of insanity, from which he escaped to the light of the Hereafter.

LAW AND ORDER.

Meeting of the Eighteenth Ward and Formation of a Club.

A meeting in the interest of law and order in the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening at No. 149 Chicago avenue. The Rev. J. M. Whitehead presided, and Mr. C. G. Bergstedt was Secretary.

A Committee on Hall reported that a suitable place for holding meetings could be secured on Chicago avenue.

After a general discussion, a club was organized and the following officers elected:

President—J. M. Whitehead.

Treasurer—A. F. Lenox.

Secretary—C. G. Bergstedt.

It being announced that the Club was ready to commence work, the following gentlemen subscribed their names as members: N. H. Fidler, William F. Bross, Dr. L. W. Case, Charles Holmberg, J. A. Enander, C. G. Linderberg, James Keefe, Edmund Rogers, F. J. Sundberg, O. Lindh, S. M. Cedergreen, J. A. Samuelson, H. Hagey.

The declaration of principles as announced by the Committee of Seventy was then read, and, with a few slight changes, adopted as the platform of the Club.

The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The General Ticket Agents of the United States and the Canadas, who have been holding a convention for the last four days at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, concluded their labors yesterday noon. Before the adjournment resolutions were passed thanking the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel and the local General Ticket Agents for the courtesies shown to them during their stay in the city. The principal business transacted by the Convention was the revision of the passenger tariffs, and the equalization of passenger rates. On our local roads the rates remain about the same as they have been heretofore.

THE RIGHT OF WAY ON STEWART AVENUE.

To the Editor of *The Chicago Tribune*:

SIR: You have quite a long article in this morning's issue in regard to a dispute between the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and the Illinois River Road. Can you recall any ordinance or law by which the former road can claim a right to Stewart avenue? It simply put down its track about eighteen months ago, without asking any questions, and afterwards put down a second track, and paid the damages of the property-owners fronting on Stewart avenue. The right of way of the Fort Wayne should be settled.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

PERSONAL.

Mr. H. Schofield, of Williamsburg, Kansas, has been in Chicago for several weeks, endeavoring to secure the building of a road from Ottawa, Kansas, to Williamsburg, a distance of twelve miles. He has succeeded in his efforts, and D. R. Wells & Co., of Milwaukee, have agreed to construct the road. It will be operated by the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company. It is intended to push the road on to Burlington during the coming season. There are large and inexhaustible mines of coal at Williamsburg, the product of which can be shipped to all parts of Kansas at such rates as to compete strongly with other mines in the State.

T. B. Blackstone, President, and J. C. McMullin, General Superintendent, of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, have gone down the road to view the progress of their new second track.

C. E. Perkins, Vice-President of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad of Nebraska, is in town to-day. He goes East, via the Michigan Central Railroad, this afternoon.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Bissell, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-ave.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Bell, Thirty-fifth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Penrose, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No money but next. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 114 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. EVANS & CO., OFFICE 180 La Salle-st., basement, Bryan Block. We have for sale some first-class bargains in cottages and houses in all parts of the city, and particularly on South Side. Parties wishing to buy will do well to call and examine our list. Acre-property: we also have some first-class bargains in acre-property, for sale or exchange, to which we invite special attention of parties seeking investments.

FOR SALE—LOTS 84x150 FEET ON OGLESBY and Fulton-sts. No cash payment required. Three or five years' time given to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST., 50x100 FEET BETWEEN Franklin and Fifth-av., southwest corner of the alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fifth-st., lot 100x181, on southwest corner. Fine lot for church or first-class dwellings. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD, 61x185 FT., corner of the boulevard and Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND BOULEVARD—5 acres corner of the boulevard and Seventy-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CENTRAL Park boulevard lots; easy terms, small payment down to parties who will build good, substantial houses. THOMAS E. LOMBARD, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., FOUR NEW 2-story and basement brick houses; all modern improvements; two with lots 22x140 and two with lots 24x140 to 20-foot alley. Apply to 661 West Adams-st., or 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—NEW 2-STORY AND basement brick house, corner Mansfield-av. and Tyler-st.; modern improvements. HARVEY T. WERKS, 604 Tyler-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—S. E. ¼ OF N. W. ¼ OF Sec. 12, 39, 13 E., 3d p. m., $2,500. Title perfect and short. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, 293 South Jefferson-st. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. House vacant. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—A COUPLE OF NICE COTTAGES ON Thirty-third and Burnside-sts.; will be sold at a bargain and on easy terms if taken soon. KESSLER BROS., 194 South Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY HOLMES & CO., 71 DEARBORN-st.: Cottage and lot 169 Twenty-eighth-st., cheap; $600 cash, balance on time.

Lot 30 feet east from, and good cottage, No. 248 Portland-av. (formerly Buddington's), for 10 per cent less than its value; a bargain.

House and lot, east front, No. 1326 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE and brick basement, at Wells-st. depot, corner of Kinzie and Franklin-sts. Five years' ground lease.

FOR SALE—Still FOOT LOT ON HARRISON-ST., between Loomis and Laflin. I want an offer on this lot; it will be sold for a great deal less than its value; is in one of the finest parts of the city; street paved, water, sewer, and gas. Make an offer. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 88 DEARborn-st.:

Chicago-av., near Leavitt-st., lots, $800.
Fourth-st., near Lincoln, lots, $1,600.
Burnside-st., near Centre, lots, $1,600.
Webster-av., corner Clayton-st., cheap.
Lots on Webster, Racine, Belden, Seminary, and Fullerton-avs., and Lewis, Herndon, Mozart, Sheffield, and Halsted-sts., all convenient to street-cars. Low prices and easy terms.

FOR SALE—MUCH BELOW REAL VALUE, large cottage, lot, and barn, east front, Indiana-av. age-av. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS—Until further notice, we will sell lots with perfect title, inside city limits, near horse-cars, churches, public schools, &c., at low rates, taking in exchange deposit-bank-books and checks on any Chicago savings banks, and for differences give good time, with low rates of interest. Call and see the bargains we offer. FRED. D. EARLE & CO., 38 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

12 ELDRIDGE COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, single or en suite, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—HANDSOME ALCOVE and other rooms, with board.

25 TWENTY-FIFTH ST.—TO RENT—LARGE pleasant rooms, unfurnished, except carpets, with or without board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

74 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, for a family; also, rooms for gentlemen. Board and furniture new.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A FRONT PARLOR, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also other rooms for gentlemen.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE-ST.) near Twenty-ninth.—A first-class place to board; excellent table, and every modern improvement. Prices exceedingly low. Single rooms, $6.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

548 WABASH AV.—PLEASANT, WELL-FURnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

575 WABASH AV.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board can be had. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

587 WABASH-AV—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, Rooms en suite or single. Parties visiting the Exposition accommodated; good table; day board reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE HANDSOME newly furnished rooms, with board; one front, with first-class accommodations. Reference required.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, single and double, with first-class board for gentlemen of families with reference; quiet, safe, orderly home-place (modern improvements); very reasonable to those likely to be permanent. Transients, $1.00 per day. Day-boarders accommodated at $6 per week; dinner at 6:30 o'clock.

751 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL rooms, with all modern improvements, has been refitted for the accommodation of those desiring a pleasant home. Rooms singly or en suite. Table first-class. Day-boarders accommodated. References required.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS (connected), unfurnished except carpets, to rent, with board.

903 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

1030 WABASH-AV. (FLORENCE PLACE)—Furnished rooms with first-class board; rooms large and pleasant. All the modern improvements; every thing first class. Day boarders wanted.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH ST.—ONE furnished and one unfurnished suite of front rooms, Price not so much an object as good, sensible couples that are not always changing. House and table first-class. P 77, Tribune office.

West Side.

12½ THROOP-ST., SECOND DOOR FROM Madison—A large room, with board; also a small one; no other boarders.

14 BISHOP-COURT—A SUITES OF FRONT rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms for the winter, with board. Day board, $4.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A WELL FURnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentleman.

329 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND side rooms, gas and bath, with board; table boarders and transients accommodated.

682 WEST JACKSON-ST., CORNER HONORE—2 front rooms en suite, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or more young men; house heated by furnace; bath-room and all modern improvements; no other boarders. Call about 7 p. m.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—SUITE OF PARlors, unfurnished except carpets, hot and cold water, with first-class table board. This is one of the best locations in this city; and near centre of business. Parties wishing to locate for the winter please call. References exchanged.

Hotels.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board per week, $5; per day, $1; single meals, 50 cts.; lodgings, 50 cts.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING CAN BE HAD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife in strictly private family. Agreeable couple, preferring comfort to style, received on very moderate terms. Address D 48, Tribune office.

BOARDING—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING board and accommodations for the winter—on very reasonable terms—a short distance from the city, can address D 77, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A WHEELER AND WILSON LATE IMPROVED family sewing machine, in perfect order. Equal to new. Cost $80. Price, $35. 663 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AT 173 AND 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, and pay for it wholly or in part in sewing. Call and get steady employment.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 180 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES, OFFICE OF MICH. ole & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING Machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—NOW NOTICE this particularly; we will sell a large 2-story frame house, 8 rooms, in complete order, newly painted, papered, &c., connected with sewer to the lake, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, rich soil, best of water, lot 50x165, and a large barn; only $5,000. We will also sell a few to a with above improvements, at unisemingly low rates. You cannot beat our offer, as we will be glad to convince you by taking you to Evanston any day, free of expense. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights; a free ticket for three years to each buyer; abstract ready. price $1,000, $100 down, balance 5 years, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 132 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—THIS ATTRACTIVE AND growing suburb is but two miles west of the city limits, on the C. & N. W. R. R. It has 14 trains daily, the fare is but 7½ cents. Madison and Lake-sts. are both graveled from it to the city. Lots are well drained; population about 800. The best lots are for sale on easy terms by C. E. CROFTS, 64 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, THE great business suburb, west of the woolen mills, WHEELER'S Hardware Store, 215 State-st., corner of Congress.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM the city limits; good school, churches, and other privileges; fare, $36 a year; excellent train accommodations; good society; a healthy location. Choice lots from $175 to $300 each; terms, $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge, and are not ashamed of it; 200 lots sold and going living. WILSON, PRINCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, 50X132 feet, at North Ravenswood. Prices, $10 per foot and upwards, on easy terms. Convenient to society, church, and school-houses and to depot. Desirable dwelling at Ravenswood, 40 feet of land, $3,500, easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 1 BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, 8 2-story houses, and 2 cottages; ordinary rent paymon a will buy them; 2 2-story houses and 2 cottages sold and occupied within the last 20 days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $12 to $18 per foot, including sidewalk SAMUEL FOLEY, 140 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 40 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston, to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with monthly, but interest paid yearly in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 191 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAIN IN 160 ACRES situated both sides of the Illinois Central Railroad, near line of Danville & Vincennes Railroad; very handsome land, part grove. The Illinois Central Railroad have contracted to extend their Hyde Park accommodation trains this season to a point just south of this property. Will be sold low if sold soon. Might take some part in Chicago property. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st.

40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14.
97½ acres in Sec. 8, 38, 14. 160 acres in Sec. 13, 38, 13.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES EAST OF STONY ISLAND-av., and between Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, fronting on Douglas-av., Independence, and Rockwell-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—4 ACRES AT ENGLEwood, between Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—DWELLing house, 8 rooms, and lot 100x500 ft. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—BETTER INducements than ever before. House and lots at this delightful town. Our houses are new and well built. Our lots are large and beautiful, and surrounded by excellent neighbors. Call and see us. Terms easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ANY part of 100 acres on the ridge, cheap. Also, 100-foot corner Avondale, at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 5 Exchange Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, BEING THE E. ½, N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 39, R. 13, just north of Austin. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; there is but 20 left at this price; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, IN $5 monthly payments, only $25 down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage; it will be sold down, and $15 monthly until paid. The same price and terms will buy one at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 50 LOTS (FIVE ACRES) in Desplaines, Application, Applies to O. G. THOMPSON, on premises. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres good dry prairie land, two miles from Harlem, on Telegraph road, 9 miles from Chicago, on Cor Wayne Railroad; price $750, cash $100, balance $12 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, Owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 ACRES each in S. ½ Sec. 8, near the Silicon Steel Works, at South Chicago, and near river and harbor. Also several blocks subdivided into lots; prices low and terms easy. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES CHOICE LAND NEAR CORnell, in Sec. 36; we will sell in 5-acre tracts, at low figures and easy terms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY HOLMES & CO., 71 DEARBORN-st.—At Hinsdale, beautifully-located and splendidly-finished house, with gas-pipes and hot and cold water throughout; will sell at a bargain. Also,

Clarendon Hills—This, best of all the suburbs of Chicago, is 19 miles from the city, on C., B. & Q. R. R., about 150 feet above level of the lake. Beautiful scenery, good school, and every attraction for a nice home. Save your rents and buy a place of your own. We will build houses to suit purchasers.

At Hinsdale, good house and 1¼ acres of ground, with abundance of fruit, very cheap.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HOUSES AT HYDE PARK; one at $6,500, small payments only required; near dummy; 2 good houses near depot to rent at a low price till May at Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—25 ACRES IN Evanston; part grove, balance under splendid cultivation; part for manufacturing purposes. Only $500 per acre; terms reasonable; title perfect; a great bargain. Address OWNER, care of Index, Evanston.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, ON the lake, from $1,500 to $5,000, little more than rent will buy you a good house. Large lots, covered with fine trees, and surrounded by good improvements, at $12, $16, and $20 per front foot. Some good bargains offered in property by the block. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—REAL BARGAINS—80 ACRES E. ½ OF N. W. ¼ Sec. 3, 37, 13; 10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-FIFTH LESS THAN ITS cash value, one of the best stock and grain farms in the State of Illinois, 1½ miles from Chicago, 400 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and living fence, only 1½ miles from station; price low; terms easy; might take city property in part payment at cash figures. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARM, NEAR TOWN, near Chicago, near beautiful lake, 111 acres; 25 acres timber, cut 400 cords; 2 miles from Chicago, 400 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and living fence, only 1½ miles from station; price low; terms easy; might take city property in part payment at cash figures. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARM, NEAR TOWN, near Chicago, near beautiful lake, 111 acres; 25 acres timber, cut 400 cords; 2 miles from Chicago, 400 acres; good timber, living water, splendid orchard, and living fence, only 1½ miles from station; price low; terms easy; might take city property in part payment at cash figures. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES FARMing and timber land, near two depots, on different railroads, in hop-growing region, for real or personal property, mortgage notes on long time, good stocks, houses with rents to lease, or merchandise. Address K, Tribune office, for one week.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT LANDS IN MISSOURI with perfect titles guaranteed, at unusually low cash prices. Correspondence and trading post will please address J. A. CHRISTMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—COTTAGE AND 50-foot lot, near South Park Station; $500 cash, balance monthly; must be cheap. N. E. DAVISSON, 128 Clark-st., Room 3.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN ELEGANT OAK SIDEBOARD, WITH MARble-top and mirror. Cost $65. Price $35. Two handsome walnut and terry sofas, $15 each. 663 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber suites, parlor suites, lounges, wardrobes, etc. It is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture cheap; and suit of rooms, for housekeeping, on second floor, at $13 per month. Call at 940 Butterfield-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant parlor suites in all; seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store, occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments. Prices—$25 to $110. N. B.—The new Empire Office Desk now ready—the novelty of the times. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A good second-hand cook-stove, medium size, hard-coal burner. Address, giving size, make, and price, D 36, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A COMPETENT MUSIC TEACHER, A good home in a private family, where teaching will be an equivalent for board; can furnish piano; between Twelfth and Thirtieth-sts. and east of State preferred. Best of references. Address D 29, Tribune office, or P. O. Box 98, Hyde Park.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR A GENtleman and wife, in a private family, east of State, and south of Twelfth-st. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, G 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE ONE OR two unfurnished rooms, with board, for the winter, in a private family; no other boarders; on North Side, east of Wells, and south of Division-st. Best references. Address P 97, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO procure board with a private family in a pleasant locality on the West Side. Address P 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—COMFORTABLE, PLEASANT HOME, with full or partial board, for a middle-aged gentleman. Address P 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES BOARD from 1st of October, in private family, for self, wife, and two children, 7 and 8 years old, with servant. Three rooms wanted in pleasant location; South Side preferred. Boarding-houses or those having second-class accommodations need not apply. Address, stating terms and location, P 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH unfurnished front room except carpet, in a private home on South side, stating terms, which must be reasonable; 6 o'clock dinners. B 64, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD BUSInesses, medical medium, 105 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and medical medium, 99 West Madison-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1027.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse-cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD LOcality on South Side. Owner will board for rent. Address P 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 111 NORTH PAULINA-st., only $35, but for cash till May a reduction; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, No. 109½ North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 673 WEST INDIANA-ST. Also cottage on Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, Room 2, 326 State-st.

TO RENT—ON ADAMS-ST., A 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house of 7 rooms, at $50 per month. SPROGLE, 137 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES AND ROOMS FOR housekeeping, one block west of Union Park. Inquire at 85 & 87 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, near Lincoln Park, furnace, hot and cold water, sinks; $75 per month; part 2-story frame house, rent low. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, on Adams-st., near Aberdeen, suitable for a boarding-house; possession Oct. 1. Inquire of G. B. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., first floor.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE AT KENWOOD, THE best suburb near Chicago. Inquire of THOMAS KANE, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREmont House); elegant suites of rooms, parlor, bedroom, closets and bath-rooms, unfurnished except carpets; also single rooms furnished for gentlemen.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 197 MATHER-ST., 5 rooms, closets, etc.; fine house; $25. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—IN A SMALL FAMILY A SUITE OF nicely furnished front rooms, to two gentlemen at 161 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 220 FIFTH-AV. to a small family without children; also store, 288 Fifth-av., suitable for a shoe store. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. E. PETTIBONE, on the premises.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, THIRD floor, unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with gas, water, and water-closets; best position in business part of city for price asked. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—OCT. 1, 6 NICE ROOMS AND BATH-room, washstand, and first-class improvements, in first-class house. 82 Sedgwick-st., near Chicago-av.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, hot and cold water, in private family for man and wife, or unfurnished parlor and bed-room for family of 3. 194 Park-av., cor. Robey-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, NO. 20 CONgress-st., one door east of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS in a strictly private family; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner of Morgan.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS overlooking the Exposition. Transients accommodated. Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICE ROOMS, SUITABLE for a man and wife to keep house. In No. 180 East Adams-st. Inquire at Room 36. S. S. JONES.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT FRONT rooms to a small family, or man and wife preferred; rent reasonable. Apply at dressmaking shop north of Twenty-sixth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., entrance on Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL, FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one gentleman, at 396 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room for gentlemen; splendid location, one block from Michigan-av. Apply at 110 South Green-st.

TO RENT—AT 22 NORTH LEAVITT-ST., 5 ROOMS, 2 closets, and pantry; price $20 per month.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN WISHING a clean and comfortably furnished room, a few doors south of Twenty-second-st., can be suited. Address V 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHEAP—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN Hough's Block, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10

THE PANIC SUBSIDING.

(Continued from the First Page.)

to throw the balances in their favor in their relations with the East. Had the panic occurred two months later the pork men would have had the money, and the New York banks their paper, and the situation would have been critical.

THE FLOURING INTEREST,

an important one in St. Louis, is not yet affected. The millers came to the bankers for money, and were told that if they wanted it to keep their mills going they could have it, but if they wanted it to purchase wheat at the present reduced figures it was useless to negotiate. The millstones, consequently, are revolving as usual.

IF THE WORST COMES

the bankers will render mutual assistance. They all agree in saying that they have always done a good business, avoiding speculation, and are better able to cope with financial disaster than the banks of any city in the West. Business on 'Change was as dull to-day as it could possibly be. There was a tendency to a still greater decline in prices, principally in those articles that had ruled at fancy rates. Very little produce changed hands, as merchants are neither buying or selling,—paying out money nor receiving it. There is as yet no chance for failures. Grain comes in daily, but most of it left the place of production before the panic commenced. Merchants and commission men are still hopeful. They appreciate the gravity of the situation in New York, and say that everything depends upon the conduct of the New York banks. If they fall there will be a general disaster. It will then be

"SAUVE QUI PEUT."

Eastern houses are demanding prompt payment of Western liabilities, and Western wholesale dealers are carrying out the same principle with their country customers. In such an event jobbers would be the worst sufferers. The Commission men say they have been for some days fortifying themselves, and could possibly get through all right.

BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 24.—The feeling in business circles here to-day has been one of great anxiety. Conservative and safe as the financial transactions of the money and commercial community of Baltimore usually are, yet they have at last felt the shock which emanated from New York, and are full of vague distrust. To-day at an early hour

THE BROKERS' OFFICES WERE FILLED

with even greater crowds than have thronged them during the past few days, anxiously awaiting information from New York. The announcement of the failure of Howes & Macy increased the agitation, but as the day wore on and no further disasters were reported, a little more confident tone prevailed. The action of the local banks in forming a pool for their mutual protection was regarded as a safeguard against danger, and their understood determination not to pay out currency in large sums increased the confidence in their security.

NO DISTRUST WAS MANIFESTED,

and no extraordinary demands were made upon them, so that they continued to accommodate customers, of whom, however, there were but a few, the demoralization stopping the ordinary current of business. There has been some demand upon them for money from the Richmond and Petersburg banks, but they have taken the safe course of nursing their assets, and confining them entirely to home use.

AT THE SAVINGS BANKS

there has been more than the usual number of demands for money, but all of them have waived the thirty-days privilege, and the majority of depositors have replaced their money as soon as they became aware of the readiness of the banks to pay it. Not quite $500,000 in the Clearing-House certificates were used in settlements between banks to-day.

It is thought that the present arrangement will be amply sufficient to meet the needs of the community.

THE ONLY FAILURE

in Baltimore up to to-day was that of R. W. Fox & Co., a small firm of stock-brokers, but just before the close of business, this afternoon, it was announced that Brown, Lancaster & Co. had suspended. This house had branches in New York and Richmond, and was heavily interested in Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad bonds. They say they have no statement to make, except that large and unexpected demands exceeded their ability to pay in the present condition of affairs, and, sooner than sacrifice their assets, they determined to close.

BUSINESS DULL.

It is not known that any other house in the city is unfavorably affected. General business is, however, almost at a halt. Receipts of grain from the West have fallen off, and the difficulty of negotiating exchange and the scarcity of money has cut off the demand for shipment, the small quantity arriving going into store.

RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24.—The suspension of the Petersburg banks and several commercial firms there yesterday, caused a run on our banks at an early hour to-day. Great excitement was manifest for a while. The savings banks all claim notice. The National and State Banks meet all demands promptly. Currency was received from the North, which enabled them to pull through to-day.

SUSPENSIONS.

Isaacs, Taylor & Williams, stock-brokers and bank ers, suspended. They did a very large deposit business. The Dollar Savings Bank and the Building-Fund Association paid out all their currency and suspended. Their funds were loaned on real estate, and they could not readily meet the rush.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

The merchants, manufacturers, and citizens, and members of the Corn and Tobacco Exchange and Chamber of Commerce met this evening, and, after the passage of resolutions expressing perfect

CONFIDENCE IN THE SOLVENCY OF THE BANKS

here, further resolved to make their usual deposits and not to withdraw their balance now in banks here. This action precludes a disastrous run on our main banks, four of which have each $220,000 of State money therein, besides Post-Office and Internal Revenue funds. The First National Bank of Virginia, State Bank, Merchants' Bank, Planters' National Bank, and Richmond Banking and Insurance Company have met promptly all demands made upon them, and deposits have been made as usual during the day, and at the hour of closing there was nothing observable about the banks which would lead any one to suspect that anything more than the usual daily routine of business was being transacted.

IRON WORKS SUSPENDED.

The Tredegar Iron Works, employing 1,600 hands, temporarily stopped work to-day, a Northern railroad failing to meet their obligations for several hundred thousand dollars' worth of railroad material furnished.

PITTSBURGH.

SAVINGS BANK SUSPENSION—A SUSPENDED HOUSE RESUMES BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 24.—This day has developed nothing materially new as regards the financial panic. The Lawrence Savings Bank, corner of Butler and Penn streets, suspended this morning. This institution did not avail itself of the protecting clause in its charter, which compelled the depositors to give at least thirty days' notice before they could withdraw their funds. The officers thought they had currency sufficient in its vaults to meet any emergency. On Saturday the run commenced, and they paid up promptly every check offered till 11 o'clock this morning, when they were compelled to close the doors. This bank is on the copartnership plan, the stockholders being individually liable. Mr. W. B. Young, the President, has made a statement, and gives assurance of again resuming at an early day, just as soon as certain securities can be made available.

The National Trust Company, suspended yesterday, reopened its doors to-day, and paid dollar for dollar. Many of the depositors, who had withdrawn their money yesterday, to-day redeposited it there, showing their confidence in the stability of the institution.

Real estate is remarkably brisk, but nothing at all is doing in stocks. Many bankers here think that the storm is now over, and that confidence will soon be restored, and that business in the future will be carried on on a healthier financial basis.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—A statement has been published that the Pittsburgh Clearing House has adopted the New York plan of certified checks. This is a mistake. At a meeting this morning the following resolution was adopted,

Resolved, Unanimously, by the banks comprising the Pittsburgh Clearing House Association, all being represented, that they do not consider it necessary to make any change in their customary mode of doing business.

From this it would seem that the leading financiers of the city do not think the situation demands any action on their part.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 24.—The money panic in this city continues. While a large number of merchants decided to-day to continue taking city money as formerly, a large number, including nearly all the produce and grocery dealers, signed an agreement not to take it so long as the banks refuse to give Eastern exchange for it. The excitement is very great in the city, money having been the only circulating medium in use for several years, and nearly every body has some.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALMING DOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The excitement has almost entirely disappeared. A slight sensation was caused to-day on receipt of the following telegram:

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 24.—Brown & Gray, bankers, suspended this morning. A card posted on their doors gives the failure of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, as the cause, but states that the firm will be all right in a few days. Much excitement exists.

Also the following:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The associated banks of this city, to prevent a run, have agreed to suspend currency payments. The stock market is utterly demoralized and a general panic pervades commercial circles. [This was subsequently contradicted.]

Also the following:

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Four hundred and fifteen more men are to be discharged from the Rodgers' Locomotive Works to-morrow, making 1,000 men laid off this week, or two-thirds of the whole force of the establishment.

Leading bankers assured me to-day of their belief that

THE WORST IS NOW OVER.

Confidence is restored, and depositors are returning their hastily-clutched money to their respective banks. Inquiries throughout the interior of the State show that no failures have occurred at Allentown, Bethlehem, Harrisburg, or Reading.

The Union Banking Company issued the following tardy circular this morning:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1873.—It is our painful duty to announce to you that we have been compelled to suspend payment. This result was wholly unexpected to ourselves, but it became necessary in view of the condition of the money market, which immediately ensued on the failure of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. With an abundance of the best assets, it proved to be impossible to raise money to meet the immediate demands of depositors upon any securities. We will submit to you without delay, and as specially as it can be prepared, a statement of our assets and liabilities, together with a proposition which will insure such an administration of our assets, under the supervision of our creditors, as will insure the very best result for all who are interested. Meanwhile, we ask a brief indulgence, and express the hope that our creditors will ultimately suffer little or no loss. Respectfully yours,

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The reported suspension of the Juniata Valley Bank at Mifflin, Pa., is contradicted.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—The telegraphic dispatch from St. Catharines, published yesterday, to the effect that the further work in the construction of the Canada Southern Railroad had been suspended for the present, and all laborers discharged, is declared by the managers at the office in this city to be incorrect. One of the chief officers of the Company, who returned yesterday from a visit along the line of the road, leaving St. Thomas Monday evening, asserts positively that up to that time no order had been issued for a suspension of operations, nor was such a thing ever dreamed of. The dispatch, it would be remembered, was dated Monday.

Jas. F. Joy succeeds H. H. Smith as President of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad.

The Board of Trade to-day was considerably excited, and on news of the unsettled condition of the markets at Chicago and New York, prices were depressed. At the low figures considerable grain was purchased by those who had faith in the future and the money to purchase. On the street there was absolutely no uneasiness. All our banks are regarded as perfectly safe. One has been rumored shaky but without anybody to fathom the rumor, the report died out of itself. To-morrow the savings bank will require thirty days notice of depositors as there were indications of a run towards night.

HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—Financial matters are comparatively quiet, the panic in New York having so far shown but little effect here. Our banks and savings institutions are all in a sound and healthy condition. The banks discount but little, which makes money dear, ruling quotations being 12 per cent.

NO FAILURES ARE REPORTED

among bankers or brokers, and unless there is a general suspension in other sections we do not apprehend any serious trouble. There has been no run on any of our banks, trust companies, or savings institutions, nor do we anticipate any. Business is good among our merchants and generally they are hopeful and in good spirits, and there is regaining confidence that the worst is over. Our fire insurance companies are doing an improved business.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 24.—Public anxiety was awakened here again to-day by the suspension of Howes & Macy, and the noon meeting of the Board of Trade was the gloomiest that has occurred during the panic. News from Chicago is scanned with eager interest, and apprehensions are felt that the trouble might break out in the West. Shortly after noon, news from New York began to improve, and the feeling here grew more buoyant as the afternoon passed without any fresh disasters. There is no trouble here among banks or savings associations. Most of the National Banks will have to at once begin shipping currency to New York to meet their drafts. Grain is very dull, but manufactures all going on briskly, and with confidence. General business is excellent, the feeling better on the whole than at any previous time during the present crisis.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—There is no change here in the condition of financial affairs. The banks are discounting sparingly and are still pursuing a policy that will fortify them. Rumors were early circulated on 'Change that the Baltimore banks had suspended, which produced a depressing effect. This was supplemented by another report that the New York banks had generally suspended, which served to increase the dullness in general business. Dispatches were, however, at a later period received, denying both reports. These were received with prolonged applause, and served to relieve the disquiet. During the afternoon there was an improved feeling on Third street, with no evidence of excitement in any quarter.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24.—Considerable excitement prevails here to-day on account of the depressed condition of affairs in New York communicated by press dispatches, but the banks are uniformly in good condition, working cautiously and abundantly prepared for emergencies. No alarm whatever exists among depositors and there is no anticipation of any panic. Many banks report increased deposits to-day, and the uniformly conservative policy of the bankers and merchants insures the business community against any difficulty beyond stringency in the money market, the opinion prevailing that the difficulties in New York were born of speculation in stocks, and have no commercial complexion.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—There has been no run whatever on our banks, except upon a branch of the Freedman's, which was very trifling. Money at this season is always close, though rates here are but little higher than last year. Considerable currency has been sent hence to New York. Little or no business is being done, since everybody is waiting for the New York panic and the yellow fever in the country to subside. Cotton comes in very slow. Standard city securities have declined but 2 per cent since the 1st inst.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—A crowd of workmen seeking employment at one of the railroad offices, created a rumor that a run was in progress on the Meridian Street Bank, which is in the same building. There was no other foundation for the rumor. The Indianapolis banks lose almost nothing by the New York crisis, and will not so long as Winslow, Lanier & Co. stand firm. The banks have made extensive preparations for the coming pork season, and are in better shape to withstand a shock than at any previous time.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 24.—Brown & Gray, bankers, suspended this morning. A card on their door gives the failure of Henry Clews & Co. as the cause, but states that the firm will be all right in a few days. The mining classes are large depositors, but have not yet learned of the suspension. This suspension is the principal topic of conversation among our bankers and business men, and much excitement exists.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—There is no material change in the feeling here. The banks are all in a good condition to sustain a run, but depositors appear to be calm, and we hear of no funds being withdrawn. Considerable currency is expected here from the East to-morrow morning, which will afford material relief from the present scarcity. The Chamber of Commerce met this morning, but adjourned again until Monday next, by which time the banks will probably be able to supply all the wants of grain-dealers. The members have pledged themselves to abstain from all trading in the meantime, to prevent unnecessary depreciation of values.

SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 24.—The financial crisis in New York has not affected the situation here. In view of possibilities, several English companies have offered assistance. Mining interests are awakening. The *Mining Gazette* reports the discovery of an immense cave in the Fuller Mine, at Little Cottonwood, twenty-five feet deep, exposing large deposits of mineral. There is much excitement over the matter.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 24.—The financial panic which heretofore has failed to disturb the serenity of business men here, causes some excitement to-night. Nothing like a run on the banks has been observed yet.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The house of Clews, Habicht & Co. have decided to suspend.

A dispatch from Berlin announces the failure of a bank in that city.

The £136,000 drawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, was for shipment to New York. Twenty thousand pounds in addition to the above amount was also shipped to the same place to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Clews, Habicht & Co. were informed yesterday that Henry Clews & Co. were safe, and first knew of the suspension of that New York house to-day. They immediately called in their solicitors, and, after consultation decided to suspend payment. Their liabilities are £240,000. Their other liabilities are £64,000. They have assets sufficient to meet their own liabilities, but not those of Henry Clews & Co. The liquidation of their affairs depends upon the condition of the New York house.

It is believed in financial circles that a flow of bullion from England to the United States will commence.

LONDON, Sept. 25, 2 a. m.—The *Daily Telegraph*, in an editorial on the financial crisis in New York, recommends the virtual suspension of all payments, and the substitution of a system based on individual credit. By this means time will be given for the excitement to subside.

CHICAGO.

THE FEELING IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY

was one of comparative quiet and suppressed uneasiness. The anticipations of the croaking prophets who predicted discord in financial circles, and uttered hoarse notes of warning, were not realized. Thanks to the sterling good sense of this community, they neither underestimated the full significance of the pending difficulties, nor gave by senseless excitement to exaggerate the dangers. And the last two or three days have evidenced on the part of the business community and depositors a very general confidence in the standing and integrity of local banks which must win added fame and reputation enviable for the magic Phœnix City.

Yesterday morning, before banking hours, the timid feared the day's business would be inaugurated in doubt, and culminate in disaster. But the timid in Chicago are few, and their feebleness is lost in the courage, and resolution, and strength of those regenerated and rejuvenated in the baptism of fire. These timid ones anticipated that the failure of

THE HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS,

stock-dealers and speculative bankers, would spread an alarm once almost hushed after the noise of the explosion of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., and frighten the business public into convulsive fits of financial insanity. But, happily, such was not the case. The mere failure of Clews made no more disturbance in the sea of trade than the temporary ripple on the bosom of the river made by the throw of a stone. The little rivulets cease not till they reach the shore, but their power is infinitesimal for harm. Not a single banking-house in Chicago, and only one in the State, had any business relations with the house of Clews, and not a single local bank was affected to a perceptible or appreciable extent by its suspension. In general the same applies to the suspension of Hawes & Macey. Yesterday morning there was a large arrival by express of

CURRENCY FROM NEW YORK,

and the banks needing the funds were made the recipients of considerable treasure, estimated in round numbers at half a million dollars.

Business at the banks was conducted without excitement or alarm, and the deposits held up fairly with the withdrawals. All the banks went through the Clearing House without "lame ducks" to back water, and when the banks closed there was a better and easier feeling than the morning had anticipated.

THE TRIBUNE reporters called on a number of the leading bankers yesterday to learn something of

THE SITUATION,

and in every instance were treated with courtesy, and given such time as the occasion of the visit demanded.

One very prominent banker, whose influence, based on long experience, ability and integrity, is marked and potent, said the banks of this city were in as good a condition as any in the nation for immediate emergencies, and their securities for moneys outstanding and advanced unequaled. But, in spite of their strength and resolution, he thought the locking up of the currency in New York would necessitate speedily some joint action on the part of bankers here. There was not, he said, sufficient currency in the bank vaults in this city to meet business demands, or to maintain the perfect standing of the banks, and he saw no prospect for receiving currency immediately from its hoarding holders in the East. The currency received yesterday was on orders of Friday last, and later applications had remained unheeded, or at least, unanswered. What

THE REMEDY FOR THE THREATENING DANGER

was, the financier declined to specify except in very general terms. He felt that the banks must act in unison for self-protection, which was the security of depositors and the guarantee of trade, and mus refuse further advances of currency to country bankers on shipments of produce; must refuse large payments of currency at the counter, and demand that all large checks (as the plan adopted in New York) first pass through the Clearing-House, and then only balances be settled by currency; and they must demand the payment of all obligations due them. He intimated that a continuance of the money stringency would soon necessitate this combined action, but said the present did not demand the move.

A CERTAIN FALLING OFF IN TRADE

would be the inevitable result of the hour, and this would to some extent relieve the pressure for currency, but only for a short time. The cereals and stock of the West and Northwest must go forward to the Eastern market, and the representative of money must move then. In speaking of the suspension of Cooke, Clews and other banking speculators, he said, it had little direct influence on the legitimate and staid banking houses of the country, but the explosion of bubbles on the surface agitated the face of the waters.

A number of other bankers spoke in the warmest terms of the good sense and forbearance of the general business public. With exceptions, they found the public content to abide by the action of

THE SAVINGS BANKS,

in the adoption of the time rule, recognizing in such action the wisest course for the general security, and the avoidance of any panic. The mercantile community, they said, had maintained composure and exhibited confidence, thus saving itself a world of anxiety and aiding the banks to maintain their standing intact.

In many of the banks yesterday the deposits exceeded the payments, and when the banks closed there was hardly one whose currency on hand was not in excess of the volume in their vaults on any day of last week. To briefly sum up the local situation it may be said that reasonable anxiety pervades the public, and thoughtful consideration, devoid of fever, engages the energies and efforts of financiers who refuse to cry "Wolf" before the fold is entered.

CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS.

For two months past the railroads centering in this city carried more freight than in any previous corresponding period. Their earnings were unprecedentedly large. Grain was bringing good prices, and its movement bid fair to be limited only by the ability to transport it. Costly extensions and improvements, however, had been made, which the heavy receipts were insufficient to cover. To provide funds, bonds were issued and placed upon the European market. Over $100,000,000 of securities were thus competing for European capital. In that market an abundance of capital is constantly seeking investment. But capital is proverbially timid. The radical resolutions of the Grangers had preceded the securities, and the conservative capitalists declined to put their money where the caprice of politicians threatened to render it precarious. Failing to negotiate loans, some of the roads were unable to meet their paper on its maturity.

It would be useless now to proclaim this disastrous condition as the natural result of speculative railway building. To a certain extent it would be true; but it is none the less a fact that the very best railway companies on the continent have been sorely pressed to negotiate their paper. Only one Chicago railroad has made cash purchases for the past half-year. The others have been compelled to give notes payable in sixty and ninety days. Their expectation was to take the paper up on maturity with the funds derivable from the sale of bonds. Their failure makes the outlook for the railroads gloomy enough.

When the New York flurry had extended into a panic, the heaviest grain-buyer of that city telegraphed his correspondents in Chicago and Milwaukee to

WITHHOLD SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.

Yesterday our elevators were so nearly full that the railroad companies directed their agents to shut down upon grain shipments. The facilities for moving the produce are not curtailed, neither are the offerings, but the currency is wanting. The Stock Yards are also being overcrowded with cattle on account of the lack of money to purchase, and forward them East. Within a few days it will be very evident that we are a mutually dependent people; that one community cannot suffer without other sections bearing their degree of the common misfortune.

One immediate result will be the

DISCHARGE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF WORKINGMEN.

The present forces cannot be maintained by the railroads. For several weeks past they have cut down materially. This occurred in harvest time, when labor was elsewhere in demand. The knife will now enter deeper. This will cause suffering. But there is no help for it, even though it comes at the advent of winter, when there is little prospect of other employment. The distrust in railroad securities has been created, the companies are utterly unable to meet large expenses, and the blow will fall heaviest upon the class least able to bear it.

INDIRECTLY,

The financial depression will be generally felt. In the failure to dispose of their produce and stock, the farmers will suffer their share—an experience that will sadly contradict the flaming mottoes so numerously displayed at the Grangers' meetings, proclaiming that the "Farmer is King, and pays for all." Eventually, light may come out of present darkness and trouble. Common suffering may teach the people that the strongest are alike dependent upon their fellows—the producer upon the consumer, and the carrier upon both. When once this unalterable principle is fully recognized, the war upon property and classes—which invariably defeats itself—will give place to peaceful, calm conclusions, insuring "The greatest good to the greatest number," and "justice to all."

Inquiries among railroad officials in the city yesterday elicited but few tangible statements. As a rule, they were aware that the least said the soonest mended, and acted upon that principle with a fidelity not encouraging to the reporter in search of information. Most of them told the same story, or, rather, made some vague remarks from which only the same general inference could be drawn.

MR. NEWELL,

President of the Illinois Central Railroad, said that up to Monday the receipts of the road had not been affected. The road was a trifle behind in shipments, and this kept the men busy, but since Monday the receipts had dropped very considerably. "The fact is," said Mr. Newell, "there is no currency to be had, and the grain cannot be moved without it. You can obtain a great deal more information from bankers."

"Does the present dead-lock in freights throw a great many of your employes out of work?" pursued the reporter.

Mr. Newell did not think there was any immediate danger of any kind. While business was as active as it had been, there were a great many needed repairs which could now be attended to. This would give plenty of employment to a very large number of men.

"During such a dead-lock, what will the railroads do?" asked the reporter.

"I suppose they will wait until the shippers can obtain currency enough to move the grain," said Mr. Newell. "The farmers are the sufferers, and have brought this all upon themselves. They have produced such a feeling in Europe that American railroad bonds are shunned by capital. This will all come back on them in time."

"But will not the community suffer, through the sudden discharge of so many railroad employes at once?" suggested the reporter.

"You had better see Mr. Mitchell, the General Superintendent, about that," was Mr. Newell's reply.

MR. MITCHELL

seemed equally disposed to enlighten the public, commencing with the lucid remark that when the road was very hard pressed, some of the best brakemen were called upon to do contractors' work. A little pushing and squeezing finally elicited the admission that in consequence of the threatened stagnation in freight he supposed that the Company would be "obliged to let some of the men go." How many, or what percentage, could not be ascertained.

MR. SARGENT,

General Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, thought city shippers would be more affected than country shippers, as the latter could take care of themselves. They would keep on shipping, and would be less affected than they are at present. So far as the road was concerned, the effect upon it was merely in the number of trains. A few days would materially diminish the number of trains. Everything depended, however, upon the turn money matters would take. There are very few water shipments at present, the advanced rates of insurance and the present financial lock-up combining to deaden them. Mr. Sargent declined to commit himself on the question of reducing prices, evading it with the remark that time would determine the immediate events of the future.

Several prominent railroad officials could not talk on any subject other than the farmer, upon whom they laid the responsibility for the present untoward condition of affairs. "They have destroyed the value of railroad securities; they have ruined our credit," appeared to be a prevailing sentiment.

AN INTERVIEW

with an agreeable and intelligent official of the Northwestern Railroad was more remunerative in point of information than most of the others, inasmuch as it made clear the following important facts: The elevators and Stock-Yards were now crowded to their utmost holding capacity. Especially important was the crowding of the Stock-Yards, for stock was "perishable freight," and they could move no more of them. It would be simply useless to attempt to ship more to Chicago, and there was nothing to be done in that direction. Yesterday morning Mr. Hughitt had given orders to move all the freight-cars from the agricultural to the lumber-districts of Wisconsin, and the ore-country of Lake Superior, in order to utilize them as much as possible.

What were the wheat prospects along the line?

The wheat prospects had been enormous. There was grain enough in Minnesota to keep the Eastern roads crowded until next spring, and Illinois and Iowa were equally productive. The demand abroad for wheat was heavy; prices were excellent, but there was no currency to move it, and there it must remain until relief of some kind came.

What about the discharge of employes?

That was a very serious matter, indeed. The road employed an army of 10,000 men. Supposing that 1,000 were dropped in this city,—1,000 heads of families deprived of the means of subsistence by one railroad, with a dozen others to hear from. The prospect was a terrible one.

Would other roads be compelled to economize in that way?

Certainly, they must. If the Chicago & Northwestern must, then all the roads must. It was a painful outlook, but what was to be done?

MR. GRAY,

General Western Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, says the panic will affect railroads only so far as shipments are concerned, and in that only to a limited extent. Most business is done in drafts, through the aid of commission merchants. These drafts will not be honored, and such business must therefore close as long as the panic continues. But there is another purely local business which will always be carried on, panic or not. This, as well as other large cities, must have provisions, and these provisions will be brought to market by the producers themselves, instead of through the commission merchants. He had no fear that the business of the road would suffer to such an extent as to make it necessary for them to discharge any of their present force. Mr. Gray does not think that

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT

has much to do with the present financial crisis, it being rather the result of the present rotten condition of our greenback system. Had we a gold or specie basis, such panics as this could never have occurred. Although greenbacks were convertible into Government bonds, still these bonds could not be immediately converted by those who are in need of the cash, thus compelling them to suspend payments.

LEWIS VIELE,

General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, states that their freight shipments have been greatly diminished since this panic commenced, especially grain and stock shipments, which business is mainly carried on through the aid of commission merchants and brokers, whose drafts are valueless in such a panic. If this state of affairs should continue for some time it would compel them to discharge about one-third of their present employes. Mr. Viele thinks that the farmers' movement is in a great measure responsible for this state of affairs, it having produced a depressing influence on the stock market, which prevented such bankers as Jay Cooke & Co from selling their bonds.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

ITS INDEBTEDNESS IN MINNESOTA—OPERATIONS OF THE NORTHWESTERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 21, 1873.

You have already been advised by telegraph that the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. has had but little or no effect upon the financial circles of Minnesota. Several reasons conspired to bring about what I may call this gratifying result. A prophet has no honor in his own country; and the reason why the Northern Pacific Company has little or no outstanding indebtedness in Minnesota is perhaps due to the truth of the Sedducee axiom. Having little honor, less credit necessarily was the result.

The first work done on the Northern Pacific Road was the building of 235 miles west from Thompson Junction (near Duluth) by a company styled the Northwestern Construction Company, consisting of Dorillus Morrison, William S. King, Merriam, Daniel Robinson, D. C. Sheppard, A. P. Balch, Payson, Canda, George A. Brackett, John Rose, W. W. Eastman, and W. D. Washburn. This Company got a final settlement with the Directory of the Northern Pacific Company on the 27th of August last. Everything was paid up except about $200,000, for which Charles M. Wright, Vice President and Financial Agent of the Northern Pacific, gave that Company's note of hand. Two of these contractors inform me that they consider the notes abundantly secured, and that they are not at all alarmed by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. When this statement was made, I was surprised, and desired to know how and where the Company was to get money to meet its indebtedness, if its authorized fiduciary agent was bankrupt? One of them replied that, a year ago, when the Northwestern Construction Company was pressed on all sides by claimants, an application was made for aid to the house of Jay Cooke & Co., but without relief; and that Jay Cook & Co. *had never advanced a dollar* to build the road. This being so contrary to general belief, he explained that Jay Cooke & Co. sold Northern Pacific bonds, but that, before accounting to the Company for such sales, *their commission* was deducted! Consequently, the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. ought not to be attributed to any connection with the Northern Pacific. In other words, Jay Cooke & Co. have sustained the relation of parasites upon the somewhat thin-blooded carcass of the great isothermal theory of the late lamented Jacob M. Howard. The indebtedness of the Northern Pacific Road here in Minnesota may, therefore, be summed up in this amount of $200,000. I make this statement because C. W. Mead, the General Manager, says that the Northern Pacific Company regularly meets its indebtedness to operatives and supply agents. To-day, the shops of live-stock and machinery is splendid, that of arts and horticulture is behind expectations in quantity. Other departments compare favorably with former years.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association has just been held here. It has 3,000 members. The Rev. Robert Burnett, of Hamilton, was re-elected President.

Wenona Union Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Ill., Sept. 24.—Several herds of thoroughbred cattle from different parts of the State will arrive this week, and be on exhibition at the Wenona Union Fair, which commences on Monday next, and continues five days. Information has been received that a fine Kentucky herd will also be here, and everything is in readiness for their reception. The Union Association, composed of four counties, has a fine class, of buildings and magnificent accommodations for stock. The attendance promises to be immense. Premiums are paid in cash, on the grounds. The Wenona *Index* will publish a daily during the fair.

Livingston County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 24.—The Livingston County Fair opened here to-day. Raining hard. The pens are all full, the finest exhibition of stock ever shown in the country. Hogs superb. There was nothing like it even at the State Fair at Peoria. There are Chesters, Berkshires, Polands, and Essex. W. T. Strawn shows a fine herd of short horns, W. H. Matherson, of Odell, has also a beautiful herd of Aldermeys. The pavilion is also full of trotting horses, and should the weather prove favorable good sport may be expected. The Fair will continue until Saturday.

Washtenaw County (Mich.) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 24.—The Washtenaw County Fair began here this morning with a fine opening and good attendance. The weather is fair and the prospects are good for a successful exhibition.

The Springfield Show.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 24.—The weather has been unpropitious, and our fair, so far, has not been a financial success. Business will close to-morrow afternoon in city, if the day should prove fine, and a large crowd will doubtless be in attendance.

Indiana State Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—The Indiana State Exposition has entered upon its third week, and is increasing in interest daily. The attendance this morning was by far the largest of any day since the opening.

SPORTING.

After the Fight—Allen Crying for More Men to Whip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The Allen-McCoole mill being over, sporting matters have resumed their wonted quiet. Men wonder now that they ever thought it a pretty even thing, and say that McCoole was foolish to suppose he could stand up in the ring against such an antagonist. Allen has the sympathy of the better class of people, as they think he was bullied into the fight by Mike and his friends. He spent to-day in receiving the congratulations of his admirers, while Mike was healing his bruised and blackened face in a closely-curtained apartment. It is not thought McCoole is permanently disfigured, which grieves the moral part of this community.

THE ALLEN-HOGAN BRUTALITY.

The last deposit will be made and the final arrangements completed for the fight between Allen and Hogan at Jack Looney's saloon to-morrow afternoon. It will be for $1,000 a side; and will come off within thirty days, at some place not far from St. Louis. Hogan is much smaller than Allen, but his friends have a great deal of confidence in him, and say he will make a good fight. Rumors of a fight between Coburn and Allen are still afloat.

THE BOAT RACE AT HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Brown won the boat race at Halifax by several lengths.

The race throughout was well-contested and exciting; the distance five miles. The winning-line was passed by Brown in 38 minutes 45 seconds; Biglin 30 seconds later, or five boat-lengths behind. Brown paddled upon one oar until Biglin came up, when both paddled to the referee's boat, and received the official decision of the race. Brown and Biglin then rowed toward the shore together, and were received with cheers. In answer to a question of a by-stander, Biglin acknowledged that it was a fair beat. The excitement here to-night over the result is intense. Large sums of money changed hands.

Races at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 24.—A series of races took place at the driving park this afternoon which were eminently successful. Although the day presented the appearance of rain the attendance was very large and the track in good condition. The first race was for a purse of $400, mile heats, best three in five to harness. Two horses were entered—Jennings' b. g. Victor Hugo and P. Edsall's b. g. Surprise. Victor Hugo was the favorite, and it was thought would win the race; but, contrary to the knowing ones, Surprise won in three straight heats—time, 2:32, 2:36½, and 2:39. Three other races were run, but were not of much consequence. A large amount of money changed hands on the result of the first race.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of a British Steamer and a Portion of Her Crew.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 24.—The steamship Medway, from this port, for London, is reported wrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle. Several of the crew were drowned.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 24.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will convene, in this city, on Tuesday, Oct. 14. To provide for the reception and accommodation of delegates, the following circular is issued:

"Grand Lodge sessions will be held in Representative Hall in the State-House. The reception rooms will be the office of the Secretary of State and the State Library rooms, which will also be the general headquarters. You are earnestly requested to report at these rooms on your arrival in this city. The Committee in attendance will furnish you with a card, which will be a necessary voucher at the hotels for any reduction in their rates. If you have not selected a stopping-place, you can obtain all desired information of the committee at the reception rooms. A number of leading railroads will give excursion rates to delegates."

DEATHS.

BURNS—In this city, Sept. 22, Mary Burns, beloved wife of Thomas Burns, aged 39 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 294 Maxwell-st., Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., to Jesuit Church, where funeral services will be held, thence to Calvary by carriages.

☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLIFFORD—In Evanston, Ill., Sept. 24, Leander Clifford, in his 68th year.

Funeral Friday, Sept. 26, at 1 o'clock p. m.

CINDER—Rose, daughter of E. B. and Elizabeth Linder, of scarlet fever, aged 2 years, 6 months, and 15 days.

Funeral from 230 Huron-st., at 2 o'clock to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Regular Salesrooms for Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise, at
15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.
Regular Salesrooms for Real Estate,
Room 2 Hawley Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FINE STOCK
OF
Custom-made Clothing
Furnishing Goods, Woolens, Fancy Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, etc., at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE SALE
OF THE
Marble Front Building
232 WABASH-AV.
Has been postponed to MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,